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Algeria	6.00 Dz.	Iceland	1.5	Norway	4.00 Nkr.
Austria	17.5	Italy	1200 Lire	Croatia	0.700 Rsd.
Bahrain	0.45 D.	Japan	100 Yen	Portugal	0.50 Esc.
Belgium	40 B.F.	Korea	500 Won	Russia	0.50 Rub.
Canada	C\$ 1.10	Kuwait	500 Dinar	Spain	0.50 Pes.
Cyprus	0.60 MILS	Liberia	0.15 L.	Saudi Arabia	0.10 Rls.
Denmark	7.00 Dkr.	Liberia	1.00 L.	Sweden	4.00 Skr.
Egypt	4.00 P.	Luxembourg	40 Lfr.	Tunisia	2.00 S.D.
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Aides Are Confident Of Foreign Policy in Campaign

By Leslie H. Gelf
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Faced by growing Democratic attacks on the Reagan administration's foreign policy record, administration officials say they are in a good position to face an election-year onslaught short of catastrophes and surprises.

They acknowledge the volatility of foreign policy issues in the campaign and President Ronald Reagan's vulnerability in foreign policy, particularly regarding the Marines presence in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, they believe it is unlikely that he will look for face-saving pretenses to get the Marines out despite the risks of further casualties. They are convinced that he will continue to back the Salvadorans in government, with all the ques-

tions about its survivability and human rights. And they do not foresee Mr. Reagan making major concessions to break the deadlock in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

This was the consensus of a

NEWS ANALYSIS

range of White House, Defense and State Department officials interviewed in recent weeks. They are seeking to foster achievements that would reflect well on Mr. Reagan, but they argue that as matters stand, he can hold his own.

To the officials and to Mr. Reagan's political advisers, he is making simple, straightforward points about standing up to communism and terrorism while seeking peace, and that will ultimately go down

Moscow Accuses U.S. Of Aggravating Ties

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party accused Washington today of "deliberately aggravating" relations with Moscow and launching "the dirtiest acts of provocation."

The charges were made by the party's Central Committee in a statement released by Tass news agency. It summarized Soviet foreign policy in advance of the March elections for the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

The statement addressed to the public said: "The Washington administration is deliberately aggravating relations with the Soviet Union and resorting to the dirtiest acts of provocation against socialist countries."

"It follows the talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe."

The summary of the statement, issued by Tass contained no new foreign policy positions, but did paint a black picture of Soviet-American relations and increasing mid tension.

This has been the line of all do-

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statements since relations plunged to their lowest point in several years in September, when the Russians downed a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board.

Relations worsened with the Soviet outlook on Nov. 23 from the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The deployment of "Pershings" d cruise missiles at the threshold of our home constitutes a direct threat to the security of the S.S.R. and the entire socialist community," the statement said. "The deployment was a step that is extremely hostile to the cause of peace," it added.

It is an obvious attempt of the United States and its NATO allies to tip in their favor the military balance in Europe and on a global scale. But this will never happen," Central Committee declared.

Similar statements in recent weeks have been accompanied by appeals to Soviet patriotism and ass on the need to defend the homeland.

The Central Committee document said that the Soviet people unanimously supported President Yuri V. Andropov's recent demands on foreign policy and set retaliation for deployment new U.S. missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Moscow has since indicated that

it is deploying missiles in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Although the Central Committee document took a pessimistic view of world tension, it did say the situation "should not be overestimated."

This was followed by a declaration that "the Soviet people have strong nerves, we have strength and resources to uphold the interests of the U.S.S.R. and its friends and the nominal parliament.

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U.S. Official Says Move To Leave Beirut Could Encourage Radicals

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that passage of a resolution calling for the "prompt and orderly" withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon would embolden "the forces of radicalism and extremism" in the Middle East.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that the resolution could also lead to the commitment of more U.S. troops in the region "in even more dangerous circumstances."

Mr. Eagleburger's remarks, at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, appeared to mark a new step in the confrontation between the White House and congressional Democrats over the Lebanon issue.

While Mr. Eagleburger was arguing that President Ronald Reagan was "morally bound" to oppose the withdrawal resolution, Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the foreign affairs panel, replied: "The reality is that the Marines are in an impossible situation because they keep getting killed."

Mr. Fascell added: "No foreign policy can long be sustained if it is not fully understood and supported by the American people. The ultimate decision is made by the people."

Some leading Republicans admitted that public bucking for the Marine mission was fading rapidly and could force a change in administration strategy.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, acknowledged that he and other senior party members were "not happy" with the current policy. If it did not change, he said, by the time Congress returns from the Lincoln's birthday recess on Feb. 20, "no resolution will pass with a lot of Republican votes, without any question."

The resolution under consideration by the foreign affairs committee, which calls for the "prompt and orderly withdrawal" of U.S. forces from Lebanon, also asks Mr. Reagan to report within 30 days on

the action he has taken to implement the withdrawal.

[Democrats on the committee postponed a vote Friday to allow more time for negotiations with Republicans. The Associated Press reported. The full committee had been scheduled to vote on the resolution Friday but Democrats agreed to delay action until Tuesday.]

The measure is a concurrent resolution, which means it does not require a presidential signature and has no force of law. Mr. Reagan said earlier this week that he would pay no attention to it, even if it passed Congress, but many lawmakers believe that a strong expression of congressional disapproval cannot be completely ignored by any White House.

The resolution was refined and approved on Tuesday night by a panel of House Democrats designated by the speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, to monitor the Lebanon situation.

In his testimony opposing the Democratic proposal, Mr. Eagleburger argued that withdrawing the Marines now might save some lives in the short run, but could cause the United States considerably greater grief in the future.

"In a case like this, walking away from a difficult problem doesn't solve it; it only postpones the day of reckoning," Mr. Eagleburger asserted.

"A victory in Lebanon for the forces of radicalism and extremism will only embolden them. Letting Syria gobble up Lebanon now may only be guaranteeing that in the near-term future, an even greater crisis will occur with Syria, forcing Israel, and even perhaps also the United States, to react in even more dangerous circumstances."

■ Reagan Opposes Pullout

Mr. Reagan said that pulling the Marines out of Lebanon now would be disastrous for U.S. interests, The Associated Press reported from Washington Friday.

In an interview in The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Reagan appeared to soften his resistance to growing congressional pressure for an early pullout from Lebanon.



United Press International
Margaret Thatcher placed a wreath at Budapest's Hungarian Heroes Monument on Friday.

U.K., Hungary Discuss A-Arm Curb

In Budapest, Thatcher Stresses Need for East-West Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Britain and Hungary agreed Friday on the urgent need to curb nuclear weapons but differences were apparent on where blame lay for the current level of superpower tension.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on her first visit to a Soviet-bloc country, said at a banquet that she wished to stress that the West positively wanted agreements to reduce arms.

"The need is urgent... There is a deep yearning amongst our people to halt and reverse this process, particularly in the nuclear field."

Her words were echoed by her Hungarian host, Prime Minister György Lázár, who said: "We hold that more weapons do not give more security, the military balance of power should be guaranteed at the lowest possible level of armaments."

But Mr. Lázár blamed the West for upsetting the balance by the decision to deploy U.S. intermediate-

range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. He said a situation had arisen in which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact were compelled to take countermeasures.

Mrs. Thatcher avoided direct criticism of the Soviet Union. But she referred to Moscow's decision to withdraw from U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons talks in Geneva last year when she said: "This is no time for empty chairs in Geneva. This is the time to talk, the time to negotiate, the time to succeed."

Earlier, she had two hours of talks with the Hungarian Communist leader, János Kádár. She said afterward that although the two sides had different views, it was necessary to cut across differences in order to make progress.

She told the BBC in Budapest: "We really are, I feel, at a rather serious stage. The Soviet Union have left the disarmament talks and there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty in the Soviet Union about their next strategy or tactics."

"Now, once you have got uncertainty, that in itself is dangerous and you really just have to start talking to re-establish contact."

The Associated Press reported that while Hungarian leaders have made it clear that they would not retreat from established Soviet-bloc policies they have described Mrs. Thatcher's visit as timely and important in the present situation.

"India is a large and great country, and national unity can be maintained only by social tolerance of minority groups," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally. "Democracy not only gives rights but also responsibilities... Unfortunately, the system is being abused by agitators here and elsewhere in the country."

Fewer than 8,000 people, nearly half of them children, were present at the rally, despite government efforts to round up crowds from Kamrup, Nowrang and Gauhati. Private transports said that police impounded more than 400 buses and trucks to take people to the rally.

A convoy taking government officials, journalists and activists of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party from Gauhati to the nearby rally was briefly halted by a roadblock of tree trunks and branches.

(Reuters, AP)

Unemployment Rate in U.S. Drops to 8%

(Continued from Page 1)

continued to be more than twice that of whites.

"The highest unemployment categories are still among our young people," Mr. Fitzwater said. "The problem is those categories require the creation of new jobs and the best news for them is the economy is still expanding and creating new jobs. I think that holds great promise for the continued reduction of unemployment as well as special opportunities for people coming out of high school and college."

Total employment increased by 250,000 in January, compared to an average monthly increase of 350,000 from September to December, Mrs. Norwood said. That slowdown would be consistent with a slower growth rate in the nation's output. The increase in gross national product has slowed from a 9.7 percent rate during the second quarter of 1983 to 7.7 percent during the third quarter and an estimated 4.5 percent during the last quarter of 1983.

The number of factory jobs in machinery, electrical equipment, automobiles and rubber and plastics grew since the recession, but manufacturing employment is still about one million below the July 1981 pre-recession peak and 1.8 million below the all-time high in 1979, she said.

The manufacturing sector has not yet reached a plateau in new jobs, Mrs. Norwood said. "but the recovery of manufacturing is slower than it has been in the past."

Traditionally, the manufacturing industry had been the job leader during recoveries, but that sector has gained back only 54 percent of jobs lost during the recession.

Part of the large decline in the unemployment rate is due to the unusually slow growth of the labor force, Mrs. Norwood said.

Jerry Jasinski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said: "The drop in the unemployment rate continues to reflect good employment gains, although slower than in most of 1983."

"The big mystery is why the labor force has grown so little," he said. "The long-term demographic trend in itself does not explain why workers have not entered the labor force in greater numbers or why discouraged workers have not re-entered. There may simply be some workers who are not yet convinced that there is a job available for them."

Unemployment increased 0.7 percentage points in West Germany and 0.2 percentage points in Britain in January, the two countries' governments announced Thursday. West German unemployment rose to 9.0 percent in January from 9.5 percent in December. British unemployment increased to 12.5 percent from 12.3 percent.

Campaign Aides Confident Of Reagan Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

and, if necessary, by co-opting opponents' proposals.

"He can make things happen; he has the initiative," said a White House official.

On Lebanon, he pointed out, Mr. Reagan could withdraw some of the Marines and redeploy others to safer positions aboard ships off Lebanon and "do this without removing the Marines from the area entirely."

Mr. Reagan is well-positioned on East-West issues, according to these officials. If Moscow returns to the nuclear arms negotiations, it will show that Soviet leaders realize they must deal with Mr. Reagan; if Moscow continues to boycott the talks despite Mr. Reagan's entreaties to resume, "a lot of Americans will agree with him that the Soviets are the ones who are intransigent," another White House official said.

Gandhi Visits Assam Amid Riots, Strike

300 Injured, 75 Arrested As She Urges Tolerance

The Associated Press

PRAGYOTISHPUR, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pleaded for tolerance of minorities in Assam state Friday as demonstrators clashed with police and set up roadblocks to protest her two-day tour of Assam and neighboring Arunachal Pradesh.

At least 300 people were reportedly injured and 75 arrested, according to state police.

As Mrs. Gandhi arrived by air force jet from New Delhi, a general strike called by two groups, the All-Assam Students' Union and the People's Struggle Council, shut down businesses, factories, banks, offices and movie theaters in Gauhati, Assam's main city.

Protesters say they are being culturally swamped and politically dominated by 1 million settlers from Bangladesh. At least 3,600 people were killed last winter in ethnic violence in this northeastern tea-growing region.

The government sent in 3,000 to 10,000 paramilitary police to keep peace during the visit. Riot police with rifles patrolled at Mrs. Gandhi traveled by helicopter to lay a foundation stone in Pragjyotishpur for Assam's new capital city.

"India is a large and great country, and national unity can be maintained only by social tolerance of minority groups," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally. "Democracy not only gives rights but also responsibilities... Unfortunately, the system is being abused by agitators here and elsewhere in the country."

Fewer than 8,000 people, nearly half of them children, were present at the rally, despite government efforts to round up crowds from Kamrup, Nowrang and Gauhati. Private transports said that police impounded more than 400 buses and trucks to take people to the rally.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Cheysson Urges OAU Role in Chad

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters) — Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, left for Libya from Ethiopia Friday night after saying the Organization of African Unity should play a bigger role in settling the civil war in Chad.

Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here earlier Friday from Chad, where he had talks with President Hisséne Habré, came to Addis Ababa to see the current OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia. He said his talks with Colonel Mengistu had been "very interesting." Libyan-backed rebels are fighting President Habré for control of Chad.

Mr. Cheysson said at Addis Ababa airport that "France has always thought that the OAU has a determined role to play in dealing with the problem in Chad, its unity, integrity and independence." Peace talks called by the OAU in Addis Ababa last month collapsed before a formal meeting could be held because of problems of protocol.

Blockade of U.K. Meat Called in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Meat farmers are being asked to join a campaign next week to stop trucks with meat exported from Britain from leaving French channel ports, farming unions said Friday.

The blockade will begin early Sunday at Calais, Le Havre, Boulogne and Cherbourg and end at midnight Tuesday, a union spokesman said. The farmers, who have staged several protests, some of them violent, are upset by a 33-percent increase in beef and lamb imports from Britain in the past year. Their anger has been heightened by the low price of the imported meat. British beef is selling at 17.40 francs per kilogram (about 95 cents per pound) in France, compared with 20 francs (about \$1.10 per pound) for domestic produce, the spokesman said.

Poland Resuming Some U.S. Ties

WARSAW (AP) — Poland gave its national airline and Polish fishermen permission Friday to resume business with the United States in a lukewarm response to the partial lifting of Western economic sanctions.

A communiqué carried by the official PAP news agency also renewed demands that the Reagan administration "lift all the restrictions and abandon other unfriendly and unlawful measures" taken against Poland in response to the 1981 imposition of martial law.

The administration announced last month that it would allow the Poland's national airline LOT to make 88 charter flights to the United States this year and that Poles could harvest up to 100,000 tons of fish from U.S. waters if they buy an additional 25,000-30,000 tons from U.S. fishermen.

114 Dead in Southern Africa Storm

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — Swelling rivers spilled their banks Friday, threatening thousands of villagers in areas hard hit by a storm that reportedly killed at least 114 people in three countries.

Army, air force and civilian rescue workers in Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland were trying to reach tens of thousands of people isolated by floodwaters more than 24 hours after the hurricane ended Thursday.

Reports in South Africa said 114 people died in the three countries, the majority in Mozambique. Thousands of villagers were reported missing. The Mozambican news agency, AIM, said it did not have a total casualty count, and officials in the three countries acknowledged that any figures may be inaccurate because the hurricane knocked out communications to vast regions.

New Test for Herpes Reported in U.S.

CHICAGO (UPI) — A new test can help indicate the presence of herpes in minutes in a doctor's office, researchers at the University of Michigan Medical Center said.

The procedure, known as a Tzanck smear, was found to be accurate in detecting herpes from skin lesions in 94.1 percent of the cases examined, Dr. Alvin R. Solomon said in a telephone interview Thursday. The interview followed a report by Dr. Solomon and several other University of Michigan researchers in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

There is no cure for either genital or skin herpes. The genital disease, which afflicts as many as 20 million Americans, is uncomfortable and restricts sexual activity, but is not serious for otherwise healthy patients. But the new test, which involves microscopic analysis of a lesion, could be used to protect several high-risk groups, such as newborns who could be infected or unborn babies whose deliveries can be complicated by their mothers' herpes.

Wick Tapes Held 'Unethical' in House

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Charles Z. Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, was guilty of "clearly unethical," but not illegal, conduct in secretly taping telephone conversations, according to a House Foreign Affairs Committee staff report issued Friday.

The report said the committee, which has been investigating the Wick recordings, will not release transcripts or tape copies because to do so "would invade the privacy of innocent persons." It also said the staff had found no evidence of national security violations by Mr. Wick, or of abuse of his position for political gain.

But the report recommended that the panel's Democratic chairman, Dante B. Fascell of Florida, send Mr. Wick a letter of criticism for the practice, which "represented a serious lapse in judgment and was clearly bad public policy." Mr. Wick routinely recorded conversations on his office telephone, usually without telling his callers. He apologized and discontinued the practice after it became known in December.

Russia Signs Trade Pact With France

PARIS (NYT) — The Soviet Union agreed Friday to buy \$1.2 billion worth of French industrial goods this year as part of a new trade agreement designed to eliminate the huge deficit France faces as a result of the increasing quantities of Siberian natural gas it has contracted to buy.

The agreement was signed in Paris Friday by the Soviet deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France. France is to buy up to 240 billion cubic feet (7.2 billion cubic meters) of Soviet natural gas annually over the next 25 years. As a result of the new orders, French officials think France has a good chance of balancing its trade with the Soviet Union in 1984, wiping out a deficit that stood at about \$360 million last year.

Baby Is Born From Donated Embryo

LONG BEACH, California (AP) — An infertile California woman has become the world's first person to give birth to a baby from a donated embryo, doctors announced Friday.

The pregnancy ended 38 weeks and five days after the embryo transfer, according to a statement released by the Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach. Doctors delivered the full-term infant boy by Cesarean section. No other information was released.

In the embryo-transfer process, a fertile woman and an infertile woman who wants to have a child are monitored until they ovulate at roughly the same time. Then the donor is artificially inseminated with sperm from the donor's uterus and transferred to the recipient's uterus, where it develops.

Tunisia Sets Price Rises, Despite Riots

TUNIS (AP) — The Tunisian government has decided on a wide range of austerity measures, including an 11-percent increase in the price of bread. Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said Friday. A doubling of bread prices, later reversed, led to rioting last month in which 110 people were estimated to have died.

In an interview, Mr. Mzali said a further bread price increase is planned for July. He said that despite President Habib Bourguiba's decision to cancel the Jan. 1 increase to help restore calm, the government had no alternative but to take measures to reduce its budget deficit.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Visiting Rights
For Grandparents

After more than two years of litigation in a case that finally went to New York state's highest court, George and Catherine Layton have won a decision allowing them to see their grandson once a month. The Bronx, New York, couple had their first reunion with 6-year-old Mark Foster last weekend and called it a "wonderful" particularly after the boy, whom they had not seen for two years, called them grandpa and grandma.

The decision to allow the Laytons to see Mark three hours a month was upheld by the New York Court of Appeals in the latest of a number of cases nationwide to acknowledge special bonds between grandparents and grandchildren.

Anthony campaigned for the abolition of slavery and for women's voting rights. She acquired a brief connection with the Republican Party when she cast a ballot for the Republican presidential candidate, Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872. She was arrested, tried and fined for doing so, since American women were not then allowed to vote. They gained that right in 1920.

Olive Oil Extended
To a U.S. Negotiator

Campaigning in Washington for a nuclear freeze, a group of West European women offered more than an olive branch to Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator at the suspended Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. They presented Mr. Nitze with what they said was a more useful symbol — a bottle of olive oil produced at an agricultural cooperative, the International Peace Camp, near a missile base at Comiso, Italy.



Chip Carter

Notes On People

Caroline Kennedy has made a \$300 donation to the presidential campaign of Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, saying that he is more like her father, the late President John F. Kennedy, than any of the other contenders for the Democratic nomination.

Reporters covering Senator John Glenn's campaign have taken note of the less-than-breakneck pace of the Ohio Democrat's presidential run, dubbing his chartered plane "The Escapade Express."

Meanwhile, Chip Carter, 33, son of former President Jimmy Carter, is serving as deputy southern coordinator for Mr. Mondale, declaring that: "It's more fun this time. I can do anything and not hurt my daddy."

The Obstacles to Voting
For Americans Abroad

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An American who is away from home on Election Day must have forms notarized as many as four times to vote as an absentee. The requirements are a nuisance for visitors to another U.S. state, but nearly impossible for those in a remote corner of the world.

For example, an American from Rhode Island who is doing missionary work in northern Mozambique would have to travel more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) as many as four times to the capital, Maputo, to have forms notarized separately by the four officers authorized there to act as notaries.

Ursula Shears, who is in charge of voting issues in Washington for a group called Democrats Abroad, explained Rhode Island's rules: "You have to take an oath when you send in the federal post card asking for a ballot, again when you send in a state form, that does the same thing, a third time when you register and a fourth time for the ballot itself."

Overall, about four million to five million Americans abroad are eligible to vote, according to Henry Valentino, head of the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

About two million are in the armed forces. Between 2.5 and three million are civilians who have retired, or are related to persons working for the government, or have jobs abroad, or are traveling on Election Day, the first Tuesday in November.

Many are U.S. citizens born abroad who have returned to their country of birth. Some are citizens from Canada and Mexico, the countries that have the most U.S. citizens in residence.

For most, the source of voting difficulties is at home. Only Rhode

Shultz Lashes Out at Managua
On Allegations of Intervention

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Nicaraguan Sandinist leaders should be worried about the possibility of U.S. military intervention because of Nicaragua's own behavior, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz, who attended the inauguration Thursday of Venezuela's president, Jaime Lusinchi, said the Sandinists had betrayed their 1979 revolution, harassed the Catholic Church, persecuted the Indian population and press and overbuilt its armed forces.

[Nicaraguan military sources said five Nicaraguan soldiers were killed when five planes attacked a border outpost Friday in the second such raid in two days. The Sandinist government ordered its ambassadors to the United States and Honduras to return home for urgent consultations, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted in a dispatch of The Associated Press from Managua.

"In order to keep conjuring up that image, Ortega and his colleagues must be worried, and if I

were them, I'd be worried, too," he said. "As they look at what they've done and compare it with what's being celebrated here in Venezuela, it's no wonder they're worried. They should be."

Mr. Shultz, who attended the inauguration Thursday of Venezuela's president, Jaime Lusinchi, said the Sandinists had betrayed their 1979 revolution, harassed the Catholic Church, persecuted the Indian population and press and overbuilt its armed forces.

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"In order to keep conjuring up that image, Ortega and his colleagues must be worried, and if I

the United Nations Security Council because of an attack by six planes on the Manzanillo base. It said the attack occurred Thursday and that three soldiers were killed and three wounded in that raid. The council went into session Friday afternoon in New York on the complaint, which said Nicaragua was the victim of aggression by "counterrevolutionary mercenaries ... trained and financed by the present administration of the United States."

■ Diplomats Express Concern

Philip Taubman of *The New York Times* reported from Caracas:

Latin American diplomats in Caracas for Mr. Lusinchi's inauguration expressed concern that the United States, despite its public support for regional peace efforts, was actually committed to a military removal of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The administration's military and diplomatic role in Central



Secretary of State George P. Shultz during a news conference in Caracas.

America has been a major subject in meetings in Caracas between Mr. Shultz and foreign leaders.

The diplomats have cited recent remarks by senior U.S. officials, including Fred C. Ikle, the under-secretary of defense for policy, that suggested stability in Central America could not be achieved while the Sandinists remained in power.

Reagan to Ask Congress
For \$312 Million More
For Salvadoran Army

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration on Friday proposed \$312 million in additional military aid to El Salvador's rightist government, an improvement in its human rights performance, but added that he remained opposed to an "all-or-nothing" certification requirement.

One official said, "We believe that the administration is in the best position to control the spigot."

And for strategic and moral reasons, it must be done."

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, proposed an \$8-billion, five-year economic aid package for the region. It also urged more military aid to the Salvadoran Army, if it were tied to improvements in human rights.

President Ronald Reagan, announcing plans to submit legislation next week to implement recommendations of the Kissinger commission on Central America, said in a White House speech that supporting pro-U.S. governments in the region "won't be easy and it won't be cheap."

He added: "But it can be done. And for strategic and moral reasons, it must be done."

Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat and chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said the president would get some of the money for the new aid proposal, but not all.

"The bottom line is that we just don't have the money," he said.

"We're head over heels in debt."

Eneisto Rivas-Gallont, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, said that if Congress quickly passed the bill, "that measure will see peace in Central America very soon."

Mr. Reagan vetoed a bill Nov. 30 that would have extended a two-year-old requirement that he certify every six months that the Salvadoran government was making human rights progress or cut off military aid. Congressional Democrats have re-introduced that legislation.

Congress has already approved \$64.8 million in military aid for the Salvadoran Army. If Congress approves the new request, that aid would total more than \$376 million in 1984 and 1985.

Nicaragua Official Pledges Aid to Election Rivals

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service



Tomás Borge

"Our position," Mr. Cuadros went on, "is that you cannot believe in a free election if it is not preceded by a period of complete freedom of the press."

"Fifteen days ago there was a chief editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which has refused to publish two of its last four issues because of censorship, asserted that the government had imposed more stringent curbs on news than at any other time in the last two years. Thirty articles, editorials and letters to the editor were banned in the two issues."

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"Yes, that possibility exists," Mr. Borge insisted. "Otherwise, the electoral contest would not have any sense."

Theoretically and in principle, he said, "it could happen" that the Sandinists would lose. "But I believe that today, as well as in a year, the Sandinist Front will have an overwhelming majority of votes."

Would the Sandinist army and national police bow to the election results and accept the authority of the winner, regardless of party, he was asked. "Speaking in theoretical terms, yes," he said. Pressed to be more explicit, he replied, "The army and police would have to respect the result of an election."

Privately, other Sandinist leaders have told visiting foreigners, in-

USIA Plans Global Satellite Media Hookup

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Information Agency says that it plans to use communications satellites to enable reporters around the world to question officials in Washington or wherever they happen to be. It said the system would be called Worldnet.

The plans were discussed Thursday at a briefing on the USIA's proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The Reagan administration has recommended an increase of 28 percent in the agency's budget, from \$665.2 million to \$849 million.

A significant part of the increase

he felt it "is the most important advance in the way the agency tells America's story since the Voice of America went on the air."

Others are less enthusiastic. Fritz Pleijgen, a journalist assigned to Washington by the West German television network ARD, said the proposal might result in the USIA's "shooting in the foot." He said the initial offerings were "very close to propaganda."

John Snow, a newsman with the Independent Television Network of Britain, also criticized Worldnet. "Because the format makes follow-up questions virtually impossible, the format is designed to assure that no depth is reached," he said.

U.S. Senate Approves
Sweeping Bill on Crime

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

Judges would generally be required to follow, and would allow both the defense and the prosecution to appeal sentences outside the guidelines.

The Senate rejected, 51 to 41, an amendment that would have made it illegal for a federal official to tape-record a telephone conversation without the consent of all other parties.

The Senate approved the crime bill Thursday by a vote of 91 to 1. The lone dissenter was Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Republican of Maryland. Mr. Mathias opposed uniform sentencing, a provision of the bill, as "ill-conceived, inflexible and potentially quite costly" because it could add to prison crowding.

The 387-page bill would overhaul the federal criminal sentencing and bail systems, narrow the insanity defense, facilitate seizure and forfeiture of the profits of organized crime and drug enterprises, and increase penalties for such crimes as labor racketeering, drug trafficking and using a firearm in a federal offense.

President Ronald Reagan supports the bill. But some provisions are considered unlikely to pass the House, which has long been cool to the sweeping approach taken by the Senate bill. House aides said that action to narrow the insanity defense was likely and that some other provisions, including increased penalties and forfeiture, may pass as separate bills.

But they said the bail provision, which is opposed by civil libertarians because it allows preventive detention of allegedly dangerous defendants, will face an uphill battle.

The aides also said the House would probably take a different approach to sentencing reform than the Senate. The Senate-passed bill would create a special sentencing commission to set guidelines that

Sergei Zheludkov, Dissident
Priest in Russia, Dies at 74

United Press International

Luke Kelly, 44, the banjo player and singer with the Dubliners folk group, in Dublin of cancer. He had twice undergone surgery for a brain tumor.

Richard W. Case, 65, chairman of the board of the Peabody Institute conservatory of music and a former assistant state attorney general, Thursday in Baltimore of complications from surgery in October.

John H. Eikenberg, 74, the former chairman and chief executive officer of Revere Copper and Brass Inc., Sunday in White Plains, New York.

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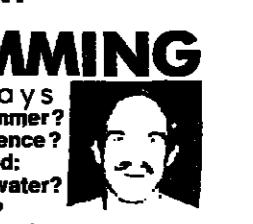
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ARTS / LEISURE

20th-Century British Portraits on View

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The National Portrait Gallery has opened a new series of galleries to show 20th-century works. The new galleries are hung with 500 portraits of this century's British faces in a permanent exhibition entitled "The 20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery."

When it was founded in 1856 the National Portrait Gallery, to avoid contention as to eminence, barred itself from acquiring portrait drawings, paintings or sculptures of living sitters. In 1969 this ruling was changed to admit portraits, including photographs, and more recently videos, of the still alive and tolerably well-known. Since 1980 a proportion of the annual purchase grant, augmented by the annual John Player Portrait Award, has been devoted to commissioning fresh portraits of living Britons. One of the latest is the portrait of the former Beatle Paul McCartney by the 1982 award winner, Humphrey Ocean, which was unveiled at the gallery Thursday.

This has increased the holdings of contemporary portraiture and aroused much interest in the 20th-century works previously stored in its cellars, now unveiled along with contemporary portraits. It is enlightening to see the leftist Glasgow member of Parliament James Maxton, painted by Lady Hazel Lavery in 1933, and the first Labor prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, by her husband the academician Sir John Lavery in 1931, check by jowl with the unsuccessful peace-seeking prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, painted in 1939 by Henry Lamb just after Chamberlain's return from Munich. There is a sketch of Sir Winston Churchill by Graham Sutherland,



Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew (1927).

one of several made in preparation for the 80th birthday gift of Parliament to Sir Winston, which was later destroyed at the orders of Lady Churchill. Other Sutherland portraits in the gallery include those of the novelist Somerset Maugham and the art historian Kenneth Clark.

Among musicians are the composers Sir Arthur Bliss, painted in 1937 by Mark Gertler, Sir William Walton portrayed in 1948 at his

Italian island home of Ischia by the late Michael Ayrton, and the composer-conductor Constant Lambert, in 1926 by Christopher Wood.

Among poets and writers are T.S. Eliot by Patrick Heron (1949), Christopher Isherwood photographed in Berlin by Humphrey Spender in 1935 at the time of the publication of "Mr. Norris Changes Trans," and Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew.

The "20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery," St. Martin's Place, WC2.

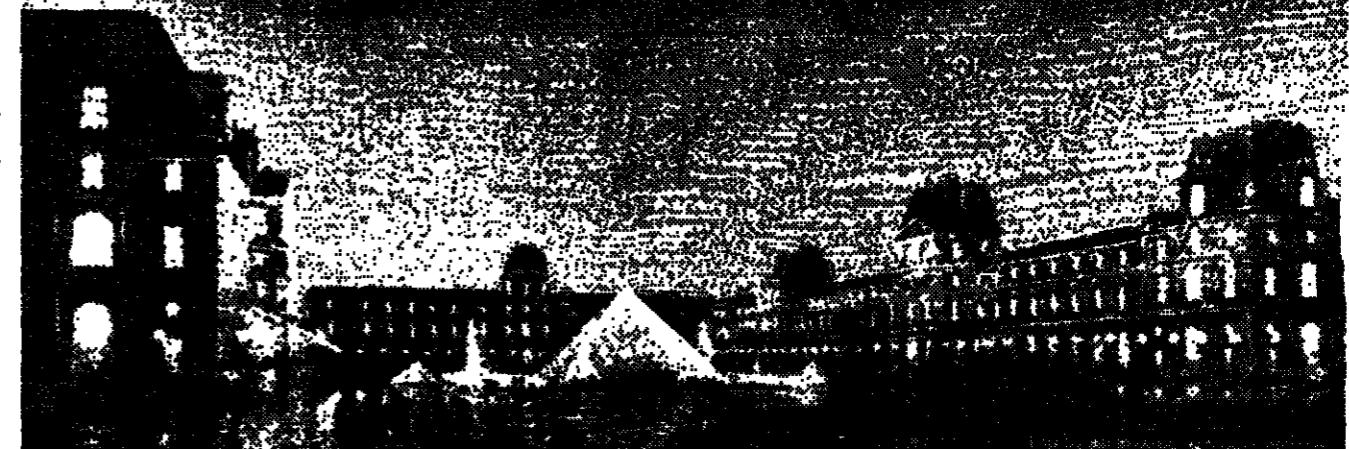
The Bloomsbury Group was a gathering of artists, writers and

their intellectual friends centered around the Bloomsbury house of the children of Sir Leslie Stephen, notably his daughters, the painter Vanessa, wife of the art critic Clive Bell, and Virginia, author-publisher of Leonard Woolf.

The Omega workshops were founded in 1913 by another of the group, the painter-critic Roger Fry, (who took as his co-director and chief artist Vanessa Bell), to allow "those young artists whose painting shows strong decorative feeling . . . to use their talents on applied art both as a means of livelihood and as advantage to their work as painters and sculptors." It was a splendid ideal, but while some of the Bloomsburians had considerable talents, the group, in general, from whom the workshops derived their chief patronage, labored under the disadvantages of mutual admiration and self-adulation. There was a comparatively swift decline and demise of Omega through the departure of its most able artists, Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, Cuthbert Hamilton, Frederick Etchells and William Roberts, who in March 1914 opened the rival Rebel Art Center, leaving Roger Fry, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant thereforward to represent the Omega workshops.

The difference in quality and importance may clearly be discerned in "The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Unity in English Art 1911-1920" at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery, in which Wyndham Lewis and others who broke away win hands down over their Bloomsbury counterparts. Bell, Grant and Fry, with their followers and friends, are principally represented in the Craft Council Gallery exhibition "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury."

"The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Unity in English Art 1911-1920," Anthony d'Offay, 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, WI, to March 6; "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury," Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, to March 18.



LOUVRE CONTROVERSY — This project by the American architect LM. Pei for a two-story glass pyramid as part of a new entrance to the Paris museum evoked a wave of criticism when it was unveiled to the press recently. One critic called it "a Disneyland annex." Pei said it was

"not an architectural whim," but a necessary part of the planned four-level underground complex to be built as the Louvre's main entrance in the courtyard between the two wings. Pei was chosen for the project by President François Mitterrand, who is expected to give final approval soon.

Mediocre French Paintings Soar at Paris Auction

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For months, the franc has been slipping against the dollar, despite a slight recovery in recent days. But the long-term fall in the value of the franc is nothing compared with the ground it is losing at home measured by the prices of art at auction.

The phenomenon is seldom perceived because the emotional response of individuals to art plays

SOUREN MEKIKIAN

an indisputable part in the determination of prices. It can be further stimulated by the atmosphere of open contest that an auction represents. It is always possible to argue that a price greatly exceeded the estimate because bidders got carried away.

But the argument cannot be used when the majority of prices are double or triple the estimates, as could be seen on Tuesday at a Drouot sale conducted by Rémi Ader. All the items came from a single private source. There was therefore no question of dealers snapping up reserves on their goods and running prices up through agents.

More significant was that hardly any of the paintings and objects rose above the common run of works offered for sale. They of-

X-Ray Search Reveals Lost Millet Work

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A long-lost painting by Jean-François Millet was discovered beneath another of his paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts prepared an exhibition of the 19th-century artist's works, museum officials announced.

Using X-ray equipment, members of the museum's research laboratory found what they believe to be Millet's "The Captivity of the Jews in Babylon" beneath the "Young Shepherdess." Scholars have been searching for the painting for more than a century," said the museum director, Jan Fontaine.

The discovery was made when the museum began preparing for its show, "Jean-François Millet: Seeds of Impressionism," which opens March 28 and runs through June.

Research laboratory workers were putting paintings under X-rays, looking for evidence of changes the artist might have made.

Alexandra Murphy, the museum's assistant curator of paintings, said, in mid-December, the researchers found "Captivity" beneath the "Shepherdess," and the mystery was solved. The announcement was delayed until the discovery could be confirmed, officials said.

"Captivity," an ambitious picture for a young artist, but based on a classical and very popular theme, disappeared after it received unfavorable reviews in 1848 when Millet showed it at the Paris Salon.

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According to Murphy, the harsh critics influenced Millet in his decision to move to the village of Barbizon, south of Paris, where he became a leading figure in a group of landscape and nature artists known as the Barbizon School.

Historians had hoped to find "Captivity" under smaller paintings Millet fashioned when he reused unsuccessful larger canvases.

But in 1869, the year scholars thought "Shepherdess" was painted, Millet was an established artist who could afford art supplies.

Murphy suggested that Millet started "Shepherdess" around 1870, while he was staying in the Norman village of Gruchy waiting out the Franco-Prussian War.

"Artists' materials were difficult to obtain, and it was probably impossible for him to get the amount of canvas he needed to make a large painting," she said.

fared little cause for uncontrollable enthusiasm. They were mostly pleasing decorative pieces of the kind to be seen in the houses or apartments of the well-to-do or upper-middle-class with a traditional background.

When an anonymous painting came up, modestly catalogued "Antwerp school, 17th century," with a one-line entry identifying the subject, the 10,000- to 12,000-franc estimate given by the expert Alain Latrelle seemed to do justice to it.

"Minerva and the Muses," with its crowd of naked and half-naked women, some with red Roman draperies, might have been considered unsaleable in another context. It was knocked down at 26,000 francs (about \$3,000).

The following item, an unspiced, unsigned "Concert champêtre," in the manner popularized by Lancret, Lajeou and others, went up to 8,100 francs, 25 percent over the high estimate. But immediately after, a "Portrait of a Young Woman," noncommittally characterized as "French school, early 19th century" and estimated at 3,000 francs soared to 13,000. The pretty well-painted face of a young woman in a white dress of the kind worn in Napoleonic times hardly justifies the price.

Even more telling of the financial panic that such an auction reveals were the prices paid for downright duds and late copies. A painting, "Venus and Paris," done by an amateur in the first half of the 19th century, would normally be unsaleable. Estimated at 1,500 francs, it was knocked down at 2,200 francs. Two "Views of a Mediterranean Port," copied by an anonymous 19th-century painter after Claude Lorrain, which respectively carried estimates of 4,000 and 3,000 francs, rose to 9,000 and 7,500 francs.

In such a context it is hardly surprising if two large still lifes by Philippe Parrotte, an obscure 18th-century painter who died in 1793, should have been knocked down together at 260,000 francs, far above the 150,000-franc estimate given by the expert. Signed and dated 1768, they show flowers in a vase standing on a stone ledge. Their 18th-century giltwood frames carved with an urn at the top and garlands of roses matching the still lifes enhance their decorative appeal without turning them into unforgettable works of art.

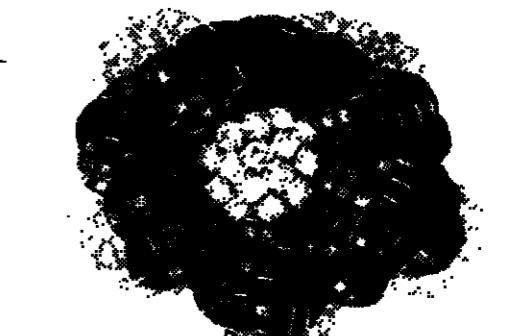
Surprisingly, the financial fever affected even those fields that might appear rarified to the traditional French middle class. "Islamic Art," as the catalog called it, was represented by arms of the most ordinary kind. A late 19th-century — rather than "18th-century" — dagger from "Iran or Turkey" went up to 20,100. The expert whose presale forecasts tend to be on the high side, had given it a 5,000-to-6,000-franc estimate.

Inflated prices were likewise paid in every field that day, including 19th-century furniture — 62,000 francs for a circular table of the Charles X period (1824-30) estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. This is made more remarkable by the fact that the sale received almost no advertising, except for short notices in trade weeklies. And January and early February are traditionally considered the most depressed period in the auction season on both sides of the Channel.

Such a tide of inflated prices paid for third-rate items in the most diverse categories of the market had seldom been witnessed in the course of a single auction. If further auctions of property sent in for sale by private owners should confirm the trend, it might not be a good sign for the French currency. But it could prove a powerful selling argument via vis vendors from abroad if the French auctioneers know how to play this unsolicited trump.

Kitsch painting did equally well, no matter how obscure the artist, how modest in size his work. At the bottom of the financial scale, a small watercolor study of a woman crossing a wooden bridge done in around 1900 by Pierre Combier brought 1,300 francs instead of the 500 expected by the experts. At the top, Georges Stein, whose purpose appears to have been to charm out

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Hard Choices on Defense

It is impossible to conceive of coming to grips with the string of staggering deficits that even the Reagan administration — with its implausibly optimistic assumptions — foresees, without recognizing that something must be done about military spending. We are not among those who believe national security can be maintained without further real increases in many elements of military strength. But we are not alone among supporters of a strong defense in recognizing that the administration's current defense plan threatens not only the future strength of the economy but the military preparedness that it seeks to ensure.

It is not only the size of the administration's defense requests — almost \$2 billion over the next five years — that is worrisome, but its structure as well. While spending increases for manpower, maintenance and operation would be relatively modest, allocations for new weapons research and procurement would continue to escalate. Moreover, the costs of the new weapons are almost surely underestimated; costs for several major weapons have already shot up. The result will be either still larger defense budgets in the future or further neglect of the less glamorous items that ensure that U.S. military forces are ready for combat.

In judging the adequacy of resources for modernizing and maintaining military forces, it is important to remember that the Pentagon's buying power is already enormously greater than a few years ago. Between 1980 and 1985 the annual military budget will have more than doubled in nominal terms. Procure-

ment and research budgets will have risen much faster. Even with no further real budget rise, the Pentagon could still buy weapons and supplies at a far higher rate than in the past.

Administration officials point out, however, that there are many important improvements in U.S. defenses that cannot be accommodated within current budget levels, because that money is already committed to the production of other weapons and projects. It is no secret, however, that at the time they were approved, many of those weapons were not subjected to sufficiently critical review by either the administration or Congress. It is worth noting that Congress has not, in fact, disapproved a single weapons system requested by the Reagan administration, and has even added some of its own. It has simply cut some obvious padding out of Pentagon requests and pushed costs off into a future that is now upon us.

Administration leaders will assure you that, wise or not, there is really no way to undo any of these decisions because they are now financing readily identifiable jobs for constituents of almost every congressman. But saying that is simply to recognize that making hard choices require political courage. Sooner or later, if the nation's future economic and military security is to be guaranteed, that courage will have to be summoned and shown. The longer decisions are delayed, the higher will be their ultimate cost. Now is the time for the administration and Congress to put the defense budget on a sound, fiscally responsible basis.

— THE WASHINGTON POST:

Fingering the Villain

President Reagan wants Americans to understand absolutely clearly that if the economy gets into trouble this spring, it will not be his fault. In the first two messages of the annual midwinter ritual, the State of the Union and the budget, he explained that the size of the deficit is to be attributed to those villains in Congress who will not cut spending. In the third message, his Economic Report, he offers an even more dubious suggestion to the effect that if interest rates rise, complaints should be directed to the Federal Reserve Board and its chairman, Paul Volcker. That, even in the sagging standards of this election year, is unfair and inaccurate.

"I expect," he said, "that in 1984 the Federal Reserve will expand the money stock at a moderate rate that is consistent with both a sustained recovery and continuing progress against inflation." But what if a sustained recovery and lower inflation are not consistent with each other?

Sooner or later, perhaps no later than this spring, the credit requirements of the expanding private economy will collide with the government's vast borrowing. They both have to be financed from the same pool of savings.

If and when that happens, Mr. Volcker and the Federal Reserve will face an ugly choice, the same ugly choice they have been facing repeatedly. If they increase the stock of money

they hold interest rates down, they generate future inflation. That, Mr. Reagan correctly says in the Economic Report, would be self-defeating. The alternative is to hold down the money stock and let interest rates rise. But that would threaten to end the recovery.

The dilemma is not soluble so long as the deficits continue on their present scale. Unfortunately, Mr. Reagan and his chief economist, Martin Feldstein, have gratuitously aggravated the danger by gearing the administration's budget to a very high growth rate for the next five years. They project a rate averaging more than 4 percent a year through 1988. There has been only one period in this century, 1962-66, that enjoyed such high growth, and by the end of it the United States was feeling the early stages of the great inflationary wave that still has not fully receded. There were two consecutive years of very high growth in 1972-73, and three in 1976-78. Both cycles ended in recession and severe inflation.

By pressing now for unrealistically high growth in the 1980s, Mr. Reagan and his economists increase the probability that the present recovery will come to a similar end. If that happens, repeating so clear a historical pattern, it will be quite evident where the responsibility properly lies. It is not with the Federal Reserve.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Africa's Fragile Democracies

The fact is, that, at least in its initial days, the new regime of General Mohammed Buhari was greeted with jubilation by some Nigerians. If the Nigerians want to be ruled by soldiers again, it was argued in some African circles, what business is it of anyone else in Africa to suggest a different form of government for Nigeria? There is, in addition, the embarrassing fact that many of the regimes now in power in Africa came into existence by the bullet rather than by the ballot; they have no moral leg to stand on. The remainder of the governments — those that are still civilian — have to be careful what they say about Africa's men in uniform, so tenuous is the relationship between civilian and military authorities.

And yet Africa needs to speak out against the pattern of military takeovers that now threatens to institutionalize itself on the continent. We would be adopting double standards if we were to persist in condemning apartheid and urging the Pretoria regime to adopt a one-man, one-vote system of government, while remaining silent about the military overthrow of African governments that were elected on this same one-man, one-vote basis. If democracy is worth fighting for in South Africa, it is also worth fighting for in the rest of Africa.

— Hilary Ng'weno, editor in chief of *The Weekly Review* (Nairobi), in *Newsweek*

On the Kiessling Affair

The West German defense minister, Manfred Wörner, had acquitted himself well in office until the Kiessling affair broke. His grasp of defense policy is widely acknowledg-

ed. By all accounts he was liked in the forces. But when he came under pressure after sacking General Kiessling, he repeatedly displayed a lack of political judgment. It is hard to avoid the conclusion that in refusing Mr. Wörner's offer to resign, Chancellor Kohl was inspired as much by a desire to stave off the difficulties of a cabinet reshuffle as by the merits of the case.

— The Financial Times (London).

Behind the U.S. Defense Budget

President Reagan apparently believes that the \$305-billion U.S. defense budget will keep the recovery on track. He is obviously not thinking of the socioeconomic health of the United States, but of his plan to make the U.S. militarily preeminent.

What this largest-ever military allocation means, in real terms, is that in bilateral relations military aid will be stressed over financial assistance to the poor countries that Washington will try to influence — starting with those in Central America.

— The Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

Of note [in U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's report to Congress] is a plan to revive and strengthen "special task forces" to handle Third World disputes. Since there are restraints on the direct intervention of U.S. troops overseas, the plan could be designed to train local armies to combat guerrillas and terrorists in 15 countries. Such task forces could present a big step forward toward holding in check regional disputes.

— The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

FROM OUR FEB. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Convict's 23d Try for Parole
NEW YORK — Albert T. Patrick, who is serving a life sentence in Sing Sing prison for the murder of William Rice in September 1900, obtained [on Feb. 3] a writ of habeas corpus for a rehearing in the case. This is Patrick's 23d effort to gain freedom. William Rice, who was a millionaire living in New York, died from the effects of poison. His valet, Charles F. Jones, confessed that he killed him, but said that he was inspired by Patrick, who was a lawyer. He said that the two conspired to obtain possession of the Rice estate by means of a forged will. Jones was released as a reward for his confession. Patrick was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on Dec. 20, 1906.

1934: Japan Hints at Tripartite Pact
LONDON — Japan's new envoy to the United States, Hiroshi Saito, at 47, is the youngest ambassador in his country's service. On the eve of his departure for Washington, he discussed the outstanding questions of Japanese-American relations in the Pacific and Far East. Asked whether he favored an American-Japanese nonaggression pact, he said, "I realize that the American people dislike commitments which suggest foreign entanglements and so perhaps it might not be feasible to put such an accord into writing. But it would be desirable to have an understanding of some sort." Saito said even a three-power nonaggression accord between Japan, the United States and Russia might be effectuated.

1934: Japan Hints at Tripartite Pact

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4-5, 1984

Backing The Man In Front

By David S. Broder

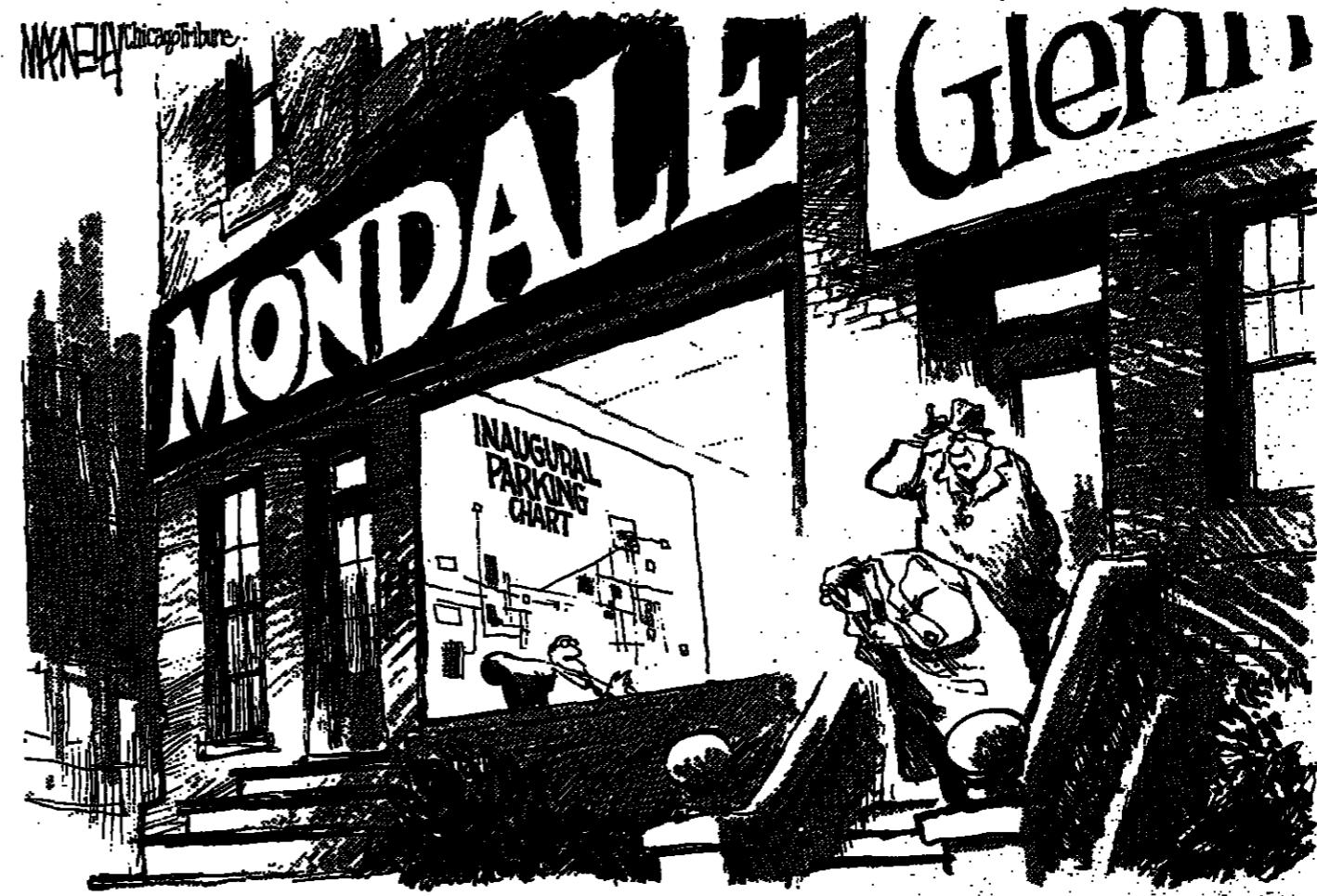
BOSTON — Tip O'Neill is not going to go to a precinct for Walter F. Mondale. Robert Strauss, in his own words, is "too damn old" to be taking on another campaign. But when those two venerable and, in some quarters, revered Democrats endorsed Mr. Mondale's bid for the presidential nomination last week, it sent a message.

It did not end the contest. No endorsement could. Something like 20 million people are expected to take part in the Democratic Party primaries and caucuses, which begin in a couple of weeks. Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, and Robert S. Strauss, a former national chairman of the Democratic Party, will have but two of those 20 million votes.

Their action did send a message that two of the canny and experienced old heads in the Democratic Party feel no disquiet at the thought of Mr. Mondale as the nominee.

The whole business of endorsements became discredited in presidential politics when such long-shot Democrats as George S. McGovern and Jimmy Carter upset heavily endorsed rivals — and when Ronald Reagan nearly whipped the political establishment in 1976 and then routed the establishment candidates George Bush and Howard Baker in 1980.

Some of the other endorsements Mr. Mondale has received offer a similarly significant reward. Governors like Michael S. Dukakis in Massachusetts, Mario M. Cuomo in New York and Harry R. Hughes in Maryland give Mr. Mondale access to what



"Their arrogance is beginning to frost my shorts."

were wrong. The phone calls and the letters those organizations are directing to their members in Iowa, New Hampshire and the other primary states give Mr. Mondale a second wind to his campaign that none of his seven rivals can match.

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may be the best organizations in those states.

Mr. Strauss and Mr. O'Neill provide benefits of a different kind — a legitimizing touch that has more psychological than tangible rewards.

As party treasurer and chairman and as a Carter administration economics official, Mr. Strauss built a personal constituency and credibility among wealthy Democratic contributors and other businessmen. He took his time moving to Mr. Mondale, a man he knew well from the Carter

years, and did nothing to discourage the notion that he had doubts about Mr. Mondale's thinking and his political toughness.

By endorsing him now, Mr. Strauss is sending a message that it is neither wise nor necessary to invest in trying to beat Mr. Mondale. He is telling his friends that they can work with this fellow, and not to be put off by his labor backing or his liberal positions.

He is telling them also that John Glenn — the man whose campaign is being run by Mr. Strauss' political

protégé, Robert J. Keefe — is not a worthwhile bet.

The O'Neill endorsement sends a different message. Mr. O'Neill has stayed out of presidential nominating politics since 1972. That year, he endorsed Edmund S. Muskie and, in his classic phrase, found himself "beat by the cast of 'Hair,'" as he described the McGovern delegates who trounced him and his friends in his home district in Cambridge.

In 1976 and 1980, Mr. O'Neill kept silent on the nomination fight, and was less than delighted with the results. Since Ronald Reagan became president, Mr. O'Neill has endured more personal political abuse from the Republicans than has any other Democrat. He has been caricatured in Republican ads, and a major federal facility in his district has been left out of the latest Reagan budget.

There is no politician in the United States more anxious to defeat Ronald Reagan than Tip O'Neill. His endorsement tells all why know that fact that he thinks he's found the guy to beat Mr. Reagan.

None of this, remember, guarantees Mr. Mondale a single victory in the one arena that counts — the caucuses and primaries. But the "sense of inevitability" about his candidacy does inhibit his opponents.

Even since Mr. McGovern reminded his fellow Democratic candidates at the end of the Dartmouth debate that they could damage the party if they could not win, the party will have taken a stand by a woman.

Henceforth, she would be a force to be reckoned with in politics and likely to emerge as a presidential contender in her own right.

Such a gesture probably would bind women's organizations more tightly to the Democrats than they are today. More important would be the effect that such a choice would have on millions of ordinary Americans — men and women alike — who could tell their daughters that the big prize, the presidency, is now in their grasp.

The writer, a professor of political science at Rutgers University, served as an aide to three Democratic senators, and was a consultant to the House Democratic Caucus. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Woman Could Help in Democrats' Uphill Battle

By Ross K. Baker

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — The Democratic Party did something very daring — many said foohoo! — when it nominated a Roman Catholic for president in 1972. The genius of that move was appreciated only later when observers of the American political party system realized that Alfred E. Smith's defeated candidacy had laid the groundwork for the century's most important partisan realignment. It rallied Catholic voters to the party and readied them for inclusion in Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal coalition, which developed into the nation's most durable political assembly. The Democrats again have an opportunity to set the stage for a realignment — this time by running a woman for vice president.

This idea usually elicits a formalistic reaction from politicians: Of course "serious consideration" should be given to putting a woman on the ticket. Then they pass on to more practical matters.

For bright objections can, of course, be lodged. These range from the assertion that it would be seen as a "gimmick" to what is really the most flimsy cail — that there is no woman well-known enough to be an asset on the ticket.

Any political innovation is stigmatized as a gimmick. Such novelties as the whistle-stop tour and the use of television have been so derided, but most have paid off handsomely.

The vice presidential nomination is unlikely to be seen as a gesture of tokenism. It is too important a role. Symbolic payoffs can be made with less consequential jobs.

More than religion or gender, it is the individual's personal qualities that will ultimately determine the acceptance of a candidate. Al Smith's East Side swing and cigar and brown derby were a trifle too exotic for provincial American tastes.

A fairer test of the acceptability of a Catholic

woman is her record as a legislator.

It would be argued that a woman might be repelled by many voters as she attracted. This objection is not groundless. The Democrats, 1928 and 1960, lost Southern Protestant support when they ran Catholics. In both cases, however, the defectors were people whose ties to the Democrats were the most tenacious while those won over developed the most durable attachments to the party.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

International Borrowing in January Rose \$3.2 Billion From December

PARIS (Reuters) — Borrowing on international capital markets rose \$3.2 billion to a provisional \$15.4 billion in January from \$12.2 billion in December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday.

The higher borrowing through international bonds, foreign bonds and bank syndicated credits reflected continued heavy demand by top-quality borrowers and more favorable interest rates, the OECD said.

Funds raised by developing countries, mainly in the Far East, rose to \$7.01 billion from \$1.59 billion in December. Borrowing by the 24 OECD states fell to \$7.86 billion from \$8.28 billion despite heavy external financing by Belgium, Canada and Denmark and by U.S. and Japanese companies.

Gross new capital market borrowing ran at an annual rate of about \$150 billion in November, December and January, up from \$122 billion in the previous three months, the OECD said.

American Can to Sell Some Units

GREENWICH, Connecticut (Reuters) — American Can Co. has agreed to sell its Canadian and British packaging operations for about 250 million Canadian dollars (\$233.87 million) to First City Financial Corp., a financial services company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, American Can said Friday.

Included are operations that manufacture metal food and beverage containers in Canada and Britain and plastic tubes in Canada. Annual revenues of the operations total about 475 Canadian dollars.

American Can will continue to provide technology and related customer and marketing assistance under long-term licensing and technical assistance agreements.

Mattel to Leave Video-Game Market

HAWTHORNE, California (UPI) — Mattel Inc. said Friday that it was selling its money-losing electronics division and getting out of the video-game market to concentrate on its toy and hobby operations.

The company said it had agreed to sell its Intellivision Video Game business for \$20 million to a company formed by Terrence Valeski, Mattel's senior vice president for electronics and an independent group of investors. The division had a loss of more than \$238 million in the first three quarters of last year.

The company also said it would seek a buyer for its Circus World theme park in Orlando, Florida. Losses on Mattel's sale of Western Publishing Co. expected to be completed this month, and in its electronics and entertainment businesses will result in an estimated \$150-million net loss for the fiscal year that ended Jan. 28, Mattel said.

Bonn Says Output Fell in December

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's industrial output, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.3 percent in December after gaining a revised 2 percent in November, the Economics Ministry said Friday. The ministry had estimated the November rise at 1.4 percent.

Nissan, Union to Discuss U.S. Plan

TOKYO (AP) — Nissan Motor Co.'s labor union said Friday that it would discuss with management the possibility of producing passenger cars at the company's U.S. truck plant, in Tennessee.

Meanwhile, the economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Nissan would study a plan to produce engines and other parts in Britain. It said Nissan planned to build an engine-producing plant by 1987. Nissan signed an agreement with Britain on Wednesday to produce 24,000 cars a year starting in 1986.

The mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun said Nissan might start producing passenger cars in the United States this summer. The newspaper did not say how many cars would be produced. A Nissan spokeswoman said the company had not decided anything about U.S. car production or the British project.

Businessman Buys IBH's Zettelmeyer

TRIER, West Germany (Reuters) — Zettelmeyer Maschinenfabrik GmbH, a unit of the bankrupt IBH Holding AG, has been sold to a Hamburg-based entrepreneur, Ulrich Harms, a Zettelmeyer spokesman said Friday.

Contracts for the sale were signed Thursday night, the spokesman said. She said the takeover, effective Feb. 10, should secure all 732 jobs at the company, which makes wheel loaders and bulldozers. The spokesman declined to give the sale price and would not confirm reports that it was 62 million Deutsche marks (\$22.5 million).

Canadian Unemployment Rate Rises

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada's unemployment rate rose to 11.2 percent of the work force in January, seasonally adjusted, the government said Friday. The rise was the first since last February, when unemployment hit 12.5 percent. The rate had stood at 11.1 percent since October.

Statistics Canada said 1.374 million people were looking for work last month, compared with 1.365 million in December. The actual number of people out of work was 1.473 million, or 12.4 percent of the work force, down from 1.611 million, or 13.7 percent, a year earlier.

The number of people employed declined to a seasonally adjusted 10.855 million from 10.902 million in December. The statistics agency said most of the decline was concentrated in Ontario and involved part-time jobs.

Quebec Has Too Much Cheap Power

(Continued from Page 9)
New England utilities are reluctant to buy all that could be shipped.

"We have too much excess generating capacity of our own," Martin Gitten, a spokesman for Con Ed, said.

Nevertheless, Hydro-Québec is under pressure to keep selling. If it does not, its healthy profit could be eroded because of the \$15 billion in construction cost for James Bay, which is to be completed this year. It will be the world's second-largest hydroelectric project, after Itaipu in South America.

James Bay's generators and turbines have been going into operation one by one since the late 1970s and now the complex of dams and power stations along La Grande river is hard to turn off.

"We can't stop the river," a Hydro-Québec official said. "When the reservoir is full, you have to generate the power" and peddle it. Additional lines are being built to New York and New England, so that huge amounts of Quebec's power could be tapped quickly and inexpensively if Long Island's Shoreham nuclear plant or Seabrook in New Hampshire were to fail to open or Con Ed's Indian Point complex were to be shut down. That sort of thinking has upset the Atomic Industrial Forum, which represents America's nuclear power industry.

"It reminds me of a decadent society that hired soldiers from other countries," said Eugene Ganziorn, a forum spokesman.

In addition, most utilities in New York and New England burn oil to generate electricity, and oil is the most expensive fuel a utility can use. The electricity generated by \$1 of oil could be purchased from Hydro-Québec for 80 cents, if all Con Ed's power were bought from Hydro-Québec, that would reduce the average Con Ed consumer bill from 16 to 17 cents a kilowatt hour now to 12 to 13 cents, according to Quebec officials. In fact, about 12 percent of Con Ed's power currently comes from Hydro-Québec.

For Quebecers, the issue is different. With \$17.5 billion in Hydro-Québec bonds outstanding, half of them in the United States, Quebecers wonder whether they have bet

too much of their resources on electricity. The critics charge, in effect, that the provincial government's love affair with electricity has runously distorted economic development.

Hélène Lajambe, a Montreal economist, charged: "We are developing like a banana republic for electricity."

She calculates that Quebec, with a population of 6.4 million, is spending as much as a quarter of all public and private investment dollars on Hydro-Québec, much of it to finance construction of James Bay. This means less money for other purposes. "You can't eat electricity, for heaven's sake," she said.

Hydro-Québec's profit climbed to \$384 million from \$367 million in the first nine months of last year, on revenue of \$2.6 billion, up from \$2.2 billion. But Mrs. Lajambe calculates that the utility cannot continue to repay the mounting interest and principal on its debts and remain profitable without additional revenue from new foreign sales.

That is disputed by Georges Lafond, Hydro-Québec's executive vice president for marketing, who said debt payments can be met, even in the unlikely event of no new sales abroad. Most of the construction debt was floated in the last three years, increasing current installment payments.

There is also growing political pressure to make James Bay an even bigger project. It comes from Robert Bourassa, leader of the Liberal Party, who is attempting a political comeback eight years after being ousted as premier by Mr. Lévesque.

It was during Mr. Bourassa's tenure that Hydro-Québec's greatest growth was initiated, with 135,000 workers employed over the last decade at James Bay as a result of his decisions. Now that James Bay construction is ending, Mr. Bourassa's suggestion that he might initiate expansion, if elected, has gained him points in the popularity polls of a province with a 13.4 percent unemployment rate.

In an interview, Mr. Bourassa, an economist, charged that Mr. Lévesque's government should have

moved more aggressively to sell large amounts of power to Americans about five years ago. At that time, energy prices increased because of the Iranian revolution, he figures Quebec could have scored a very good deal.

Today, he said, the problems of nuclear power and coal in the United States make for a tremendous market potential, although at less dear prices.

"It's never too late, because the market is still there," he said. As part of his long campaign for the 1985 election, Mr. Bourassa said he is talking electricity sales with governors of Northeastern states.

Mr. Lévesque answers that his government has already signed two large power contracts with American utilities.

"He is talking crazy," Mr. Lévesque charged in an interview. "If you develop power when you're already in a surplus situation, you're preventing."

The criticism finds some support on Wall Street, where Hydro-Québec's bonds are traded.

"Building new capacity without any regard to the market would be a real disaster," said William Heaton, a vice president of Prudential-Bache Securities.

Although Hydro-Québec's profits are as strong now as those of any utility in the world, the uncertain future reflected in the Bourassa-Lévesque debate prompts Moody's and Standard & Poor's to rate Hydro-Québec bonds as A1 and AA-, respectively. That is a notch below top quality.

SEC Clears Way for 2 Index Options On NYSE, but Sets Delay on Trading

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a partial victory for the New York Stock Exchange, a divided Securities and Exchange Commission has cleared the way for the exchange to trade options on two indexes composed of the stocks of telecommunications companies.

But the agency voted to delay trading on the new options for at least a month to give the securities industry time to study how to handle the proliferation of new products.

The two so-called narrow-based indexes are one composed of the stocks of the seven regional telephone companies spun off by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on Jan. 1, and one that includes the new AT&T, MCI Communications, and other companies.

The exchange's proposal to begin trading options on narrow-based indexes has been vigorously opposed by the other major exchanges, in part because of fears that the New York Stock Exchange will dominate the market.

In theory, index options give the investor the right to buy or sell stocks represented by the index at a predetermined price at a future date. In fact, the actual stocks never change hands. Instead, the investor collects cash for the difference between the value of the contract and the value of the index.

Still to come is the commission's

decision on a far more controversial request by the exchange to start trading options on the individual stocks. The commission has never permitted an exchange to handle options on stocks it lists, largely for fear of price manipulation.

On Thursday, Douglas Scarff, director of the commission's division of market regulation, said: "That has not yet received any consideration by the commission."

The agency voted 2-1 on Thursday to give the New York exchange permission to go forward with its proposal. But the approval is contingent upon the exchange's setting up an acceptable stock options surveillance plan.

Certain limits will also be imposed on activities by stock specialists in these index options, along with a requirement that the new index options be traded in an area that is physically separate from the Big Board's main trading floor.

Mr. Scarff said the delay would permit the industry task group to work out an agreement, and also signal to the other exchanges that the New York exchange "will not be precluded from offering narrow-based indexes as a regulatory matter."

However, during the four-week period, the commission also agreed not to consider any applications from other exchanges on narrow-based options indexes. There are more than 50 pending.

Ivers Riley, the New York exchange's executive vice president for options and index products, said: "We're ready, willing and able to start trading now." He said of the delay: "We're disappointed but understanding."

The agency's action on Thursday, however, means that the New York exchange will catch up with the other option exchanges, the American Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which have already begun trading in two narrow-based index options apiece.

James Treadway, the commission member casting the dissenting vote, said he favored immediately permitting the New York exchange to proceed with the new index options. He said he would also have permitted the Pacific Stock Exchange to offer an additional new index.

Under an SEC moratorium, imposed in August 1983, each exchange was permitted to offer options up to two industry indexes. Currently, the Pacific exchange offers options on one industry index.

Concerns raised by several members of Congress over the proliferation of stock-index options resulted in an unusual meeting last week involving the heads of the major exchanges, the chairman of the Securities Industry Association, and staff members of the SEC. At that meeting, industry representatives

Black Woman Is Tipped for Seat on SEC

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to nominate Aulana Peters, a Los Angeles attorney, as the first black member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to industry sources.

Mrs. Peters, 41, is an attorney with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, the law firm of which William French Smith, who resigned recently from his post as Attorney General, was a partner. The White House had no comment on the reports and Mrs. Peters could not be reached.

Mrs. Peters would replace Barbara Thomas, who resigned late last year, in a seat that has been held by women in recent years. The sources said another female attorney, Judith G. Shepard, associate general counsel of Goldman, Sachs in New York, might also be named to the SEC, giving the five-member agency two women commissioners for the first time.

Another candidate frequently mentioned for the second vacancy is Charles L. Marinaccio, minority counsel to the Senate Banking Committee.

tried to reach agreement on a means of voluntarily limiting the expansion of trading in new index options.

GE and Rolls Join Forces

(Continued from Page 9)

Demisch said he found it "a little shocking" that Rolls would give up on producing its own new engine for jumbo jets, given the huge orders expected over the rest of this decade.

By joining up with GE, Rolls is collaborating with both of its big U.S.-based rivals. Last year, the British company agreed to form a joint venture with Pratt and several other partners to develop an engine for 150-seat airliners, such as the A320 planned by Airbus Industrie.

Rolls-Royce is playing both sides of the street," an analyst commented. But Sir William Duncan, chairman of Rolls-Royce, dismissed suggestions that his company's accord with GE would sour relations with Pratt. "I don't believe Pratt & Whitney will regard this as other than very sensible to us to take," he said at a news conference.

Industry analysts estimate that developing a new jet engine costs \$1.5 billion. Such costs, Sir William said, are "pointing the whole industry toward collaboration."

The collaborative fever may spread to makers of frames for commercial airliners, Mr. Demisch said. He speculated that Airbus and McDonnell Douglas Corp., the two weaker rivals of Boeing, eventually may team up in that market.

on layoff without a recall date. Temporary layoffs rose to 5,700 last week. Meanwhile, Automotive News, the industry journal, reported Thursday that production schedules at U.S. car factories were expected to rise 5.1 percent this week, to reach 166,850 units, compared with a year earlier.

Layoffs Decline in U.S. Auto Industry

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Indefinite layoffs in the U.S. auto industry have continued to decline, reaching 103,400 workers this week, according to figures released by the six automakers in the United States.

The companies, in releasing the figures Thursday, said that the previous week 106,000 workers were

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

3 February 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices.

The INT: (—) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (t) quarterly; (I) irregularly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA SF 14.87

BANK OF JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD SF 105.00

BANCA POPOLARE DI VENEZIA SF 142.75

BANCA SUD AMERICA SF 142.50

BANK VON ERNST & CIE, PB SF 262.00

BANCA VERSILIANA SF 14.84

BANCO INDUSTRIAL DE MEXICO SF 13.54

BANCO INVESTIMENTO Frankfurt SF 11.00

BANCO MONSANTO SF 12.25

BANCO PICHINCHA SF 12.25

BANCO SANTANDER SF 12.25

BANCO SANTANDER DE COLOMBIA SF 12.25

BANCO SANTAND

Lawyer's Suit Against Atlanta Bank Forces Widespread Examination of What Prime Rate Really Is

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Jackie Kleiner, a lawyer who dabbles in real estate, the exact definition of the prime rate has become a prime battle — and the outcome of his fight against the First National Bank of Atlanta could set an expensive precedent for many other banks.

Mr. Kleiner's campaign has caused great consternation in the banking community and led to widespread change in the wording of commercial loan agreements. For First Atlanta — which conducted what a federal judge termed a "highly improper" telephone campaign to persuade customers not to take part in Mr. Kleiner's lawsuit — the case has become a major embarrassment.

But as the foreign competition heated up, most U.S. banks began to undercut their prime in order to keep their best customers. At the same time, many continued to tell smaller borrowers that their interest payments would be pegged to the rate the best customers got. Mr. Kleiner says that was fraud.

First Atlanta will not discuss the Kleiner case. Nor will the American Banking Association or several other banks called for comment — even those that long ago wrote

their loan agreements to redefine the prime rate.

First Atlanta was not quick to change its loan agreements. In the 1980 agreement for Mr. Kleiner's \$415,000 commercial real estate loan, for example, First Atlanta promised him the money at an interest rate one percentage point higher than the prime, which the bank defined as the rate it charged to its best commercial borrowers.

At the time, however, First Atlanta's most creditworthy commercial borrowers, such as Coca-Cola Co., were getting their loans at rates below the prime. So while Mr. Kleiner is going to ask a jury to find the bank guilty of racketeering, which would bring triple damages.

First Atlanta has denied both the

breach of contract and fraud charges in its court filings.

"When I went to First Atlanta back in April 1980, and said my loan is prime plus one and I have reason to believe you're giving loans at lower prime, they could have gotten rid of this whole thing for \$30,000. That's how stupid this is," said Mr. Kleiner, who is now working full time on more than 20 similar cases around the country.

About a dozen such suits have already been settled out of court, one for \$10.5 million.

Mr. Kleiner said First Atlanta responded to his lawsuit by going to the U.S. attorney's office to try to have him indicted for bank fraud for failing to disclose in his loan application that he had been bankrupt. The ensuing grand jury investi-

gation was dropped, however, when it was shown that Mr. Kleiner's not only knew of Mr. Kleiner's bankruptcy when it made the loan but had even been a creditor in the bank, he said.

"We've brought a separate suit against the bank for malicious prosecution," said Jerome J. Foelech, the Atlanta lawyer handling the case.

That suit charges that First Atlanta wanted Mr. Kleiner indicated so that the court would not let him represent the class of borrowers who had loans based on the prime rate.

The bank then began a telephone campaign to try to get its loan holders to remove themselves from the Mr. Kleiner's class action, two days before the notices informing potential class members of the lawsuit were mailed out.

According to court papers, about 175 of the bank's loan officers called 4,000 borrowers and got 3,000 tentative commitments not to join the lawsuit. U.S. District Judge Orinda D. Evans called this "highly improper" and "inherently coercive."

In a highly critical opinion, Judge Evans disqualified the lawyers who had approved the telephone campaign — Richard M. Kirby, a partner at Hansell & Post, a prominent Atlanta firm, and Richard Langway, the bank's general counsel — from further participation in the case, fined Mr. Kirby and his firm \$50,000 and ordered that all the customers be reinstated as part of the class action, though they can opt out of the case after judgment if they wish. That order is being appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, which made out to be.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

	12 Month High	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100s High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
2799 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	8	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2798 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2797 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2796 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2795 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2794 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2793 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2792 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2791 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2790 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2789 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2788 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2787 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2786 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2785 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2784 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2783 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2782 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2781 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2780 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2779 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2778 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2777 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2776 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2775 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2774 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2773 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2772 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2771 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2770 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2769 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2768 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2767 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2766 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2765 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2764 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2763 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2762 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2761 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2760 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2759 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2758 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2757 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2756 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2755 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2754 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2753 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2752 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2751 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2750 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2749 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2748 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2747 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2746 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	—
2745 294% Philip Pet.	2.20	5.4	9	8.64	3594	374	374	—	—	—	

ACROSS

- Amazon estuary
- Mid-February
- Extracted stinbite
- Oscar-winning costume designer
- Opposed, in the Ozarks
- "fair sun ...": Romeo
- "See if --!"
- Nervous
- Bond's bear
- Turtle owned by Eloise
- Battle of the Bulge site
- Hayseed
- Daisystyle
- Negro and Bravo
- Fields of snow
- Sale stipulation
- Strong man
- Chauvinist
- A Freudian
- Actress France
- Beatrix Potter's hedgehog Mrs.
- Org. with a taxing job

ACROSS

- Tool for kite or Hite
- Half-seas over
- Goose eggs
- Supplication
- A handful
- President Nixon's puppy
- Collapsed, with "in"
- Investigation culmination
- Piggyback periods
- Ersatz backyard swings
- Bar
- Cue to the band
- Proprietary
- Out of cabbage
- Bright star in Cygnus
- Barkeep's rocks
- Cheaply ornate
- Orlando's charger
- Hammer-skjold's predecessor
- As soon as
- Leads up to a proposal
- Cloverleaf eggs
- Parakeet suite
- Randy's rink-mate
- Black cat who inspired Yeats

DOWN

- One of the Three Bears
- Late-show actor John
- Blackmore hero
- Danny Kaye portrayal
- Zumbruk or culverin
- Twists one's arm
- Watermelon residue
- Equi-
- Renunciative
- Has the facts wrong
- F.D.R.'s Interior Sec.
- Tooth's partner
- Marshall Plan
- Evictions of kings
- Marion's opinions, e.g.
- MacDonald's co-duo
- "The Morning Watch" author
- Maggie's Mr.
- Red I is one
- Back of the skull
- Philip Nolan's fate
- Where to hear "Evo!"
- Option in Folk's slogan
- Daring display in the Gay Nineties
- Show scorn
- Old Roman coins
- Westminster's Best-in-Show: 1940-41
- Maggie's Mr.
- Negatively charged particle
- Race horse in an A.C. Doyle tale

DOWN

- 1913 poem, set to music in 1922
- Modicum of color
- water (on the carpet)
- Blue
- Be contingent (an)
- Polynesian loincloth
- Curly's kin
- Hockey infraction
- Motorist's stopover
- Understood
- Evidence for the defense
- Half of diez
- Tube type
- Nebbish
- observer": Shak.
- Carol opener
- Hackneyed
- Bombinate
- Only state never under a foreign flag
- The "Sanction," Eastwood film
- Acorns, e.g.
- Understood
- Recommended wartime purchases

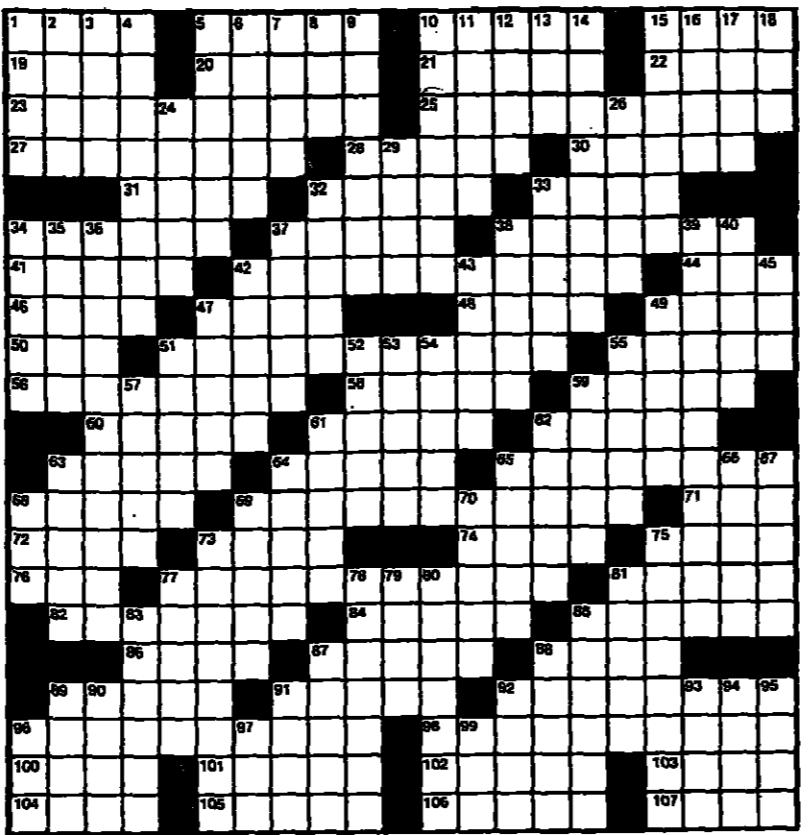
DOWN

- 1913 poem, set to music in 1922
- Modicum of color
- water (on the carpet)
- Blue
- Be contingent (an)
- Polynesian loincloth
- Curly's kin
- Hockey infraction
- Motorist's stopover
- Understood
- Evidence for the defense
- Half of diez
- Pyromaniac's crime
- Trachea
- Art...with an earnest soul and a Roche
- Dental concern
- Type of pass
- City near provo
- Sacilike part of the ear
- Moral corruption
- High-grade coffees

DOWN

- Pyromaniac's crime
- Transparency
- Congregation's cries
- Texas — M.
- Dispatch
- Danube tributary
- Joy Ride
- Sponsorship
- Mohammed — Pahlavi
- Child's play
- Paulo, Brazil
- Orrey transparency
- Item
- Congregation's cries
- Texas — M.
- Discrepancy
- Danube tributary
- Joy Ride
- Sponsorship
- Mohammed — Pahlavi
- Child's play
- Paulo, Brazil

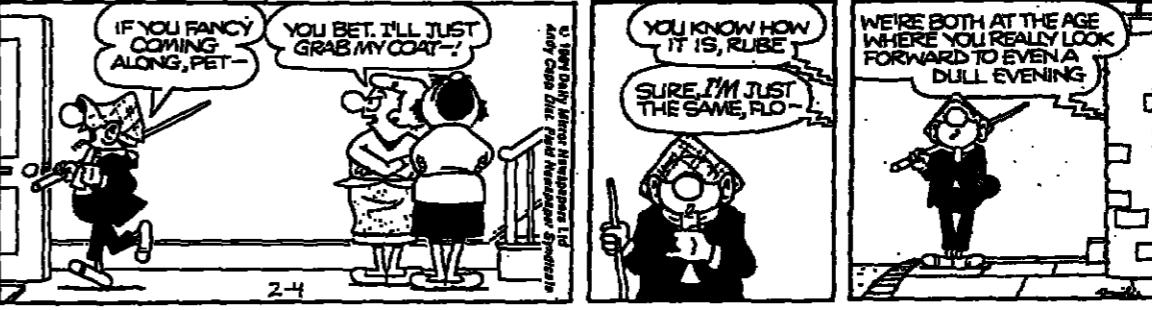
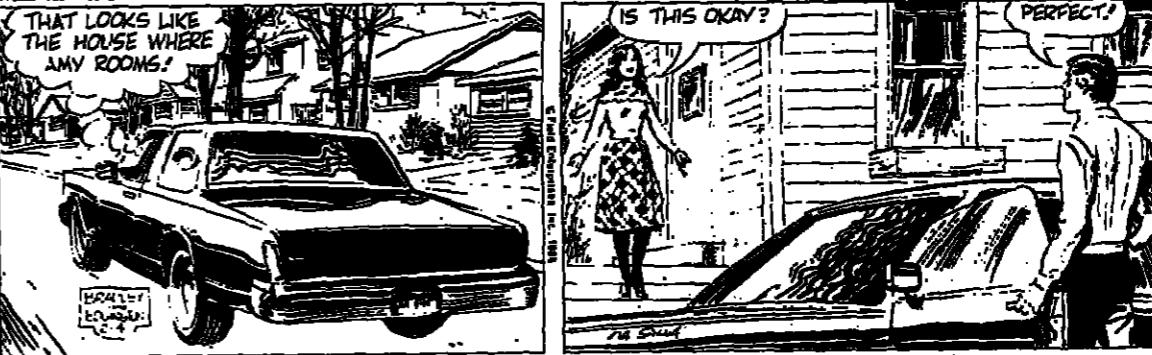
© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

Beastly Assembly By Henry Hook**PEANUTS**

IF YOU THROW THAT SNOWBALL AT ME WHEN I WALK AWAY, I'LL COME BACK HERE AND DESTROY YOU!

SO YOU'D BETTER THINK OF SOMETHING ELSE TO DO WITH IT!

THAT'S ALL I COULD THINK OF...

BLONDIE**BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****REX MORGAN****GARFIELD****KODANSHA ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN**

Gen Itasaka, editor in chief. Nine volumes, \$104 pp. \$550.

Kodansha International, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Don Oberdorfer

Japan has been amassing startling economic and technological power in recent decades, but the scarcity of detailed information in English about this remarkable island nation has been increasingly inconvenient and frustrating for the Western world.

The problem has arisen from the relatively impenetrable Japanese language, compounded by the unfamiliarity of its history and culture and the scarcity of skilled intercultural interpreters. As a result, there has been a tremendous gap between the need for, and the availability of, background knowledge, especially the broad range of information that is familiar to most educated Japanese but often unknown and almost inaccessible to any but the most expert foreigners.

This mammoth undertaking sponsored by one of Japan's leading publishing firms is the Cadillac of reference works, the very bulk and authority of

which seems inconsistent with its subject, the land of Toyotas and transistors. In another sense, though, the encyclopedia is a brilliant example of the precision, penchant for detail, planning and skillful coordination of effort which have played such a large role in Japan's modern success.

More than a decade in the making, the work was supervised by separate U.S. and Japanese advisory committees composed of respected scholars. The 1,400 authors of the 9,417 entries include just about everybody of prominence in the field.

The subject matter is equally inclusive. Here are descriptions of the reign of every emperor, just about all the heroes, folk tales, wars and famous incidents of the past, the most famous *haiku* poets, Japanese and foreign educators in Japan, major corporations and governmental agencies, and "living national treasures," the craftsmen honored in this appealing fashion.

Trivia buffs can find such things as the home run records for Japanese baseball, the history of *manga* (Japan's popular comic drawings), and the English translation of the *Kimigayo*, the de facto national anthem.

The heart of the work is 123 "major presenta-

tions" of more than 3,500 words each covering such topics as Japan's history, economy and traditions and its interaction with each of the other major nations which have come into its life.

As a test of fairness and completeness, I turned to the sections on Korea, a neighboring country which Japan ruled as a colony from 1910 to 1945 and about which many Japanese have complicated feelings. Articles on the subject covered 17 pages, ranging from a revealing discussion of Koreans living in Japan, a subject that is touchy in Tokyo, to an extensive and straightforward survey of Korea's history and relationship with Japan from prehistoric times right up to Japan's current ties with each of the two Korean regimes on the bitterly divided peninsula.

Reading this, I learned several things, including the fact that in 1905 William Howard Taft as U.S. secretary of war signed an agreement with the Japanese prime minister recognizing Japan's sway over Korea in return for Japanese recognition of the United States' sway over the Philippines. According to the encyclopedia, the agreement was kept secret until 1924.

The cost makes the encyclopedia prohibitive for ordinary readers, even if they dismantle their beds in favor of the *futon* to find room for the weighty set of books. Its usefulness as a reference in libraries, however, is enhanced by the editors' avowed aim of furnishing information in understandable and accessible form both to the neophyte and the expert. This has been accomplished to a surprising degree through clear writing and very extensive cross referencing and indexing, including a detailed index volume.

The chairman of the encyclopedia's American advisory committee, former U.S. ambassador and Harvard professor Edwin O. Reischauer, the dean of American Japanologists, described the work as "unique in being the first comprehensive encyclopedia seeking to present the totality of a major world culture in a foreign language." Such a project was a monumental undertaking, and another evidence of Japan's importance to the English-speaking world.

DENNIS THE MENACE

that looks like the house where Amy rooms.

Garfield

BE A GOOD BOY AND FETCH THE MAIL, GARFIELD

OUI, MON CAPITAINE

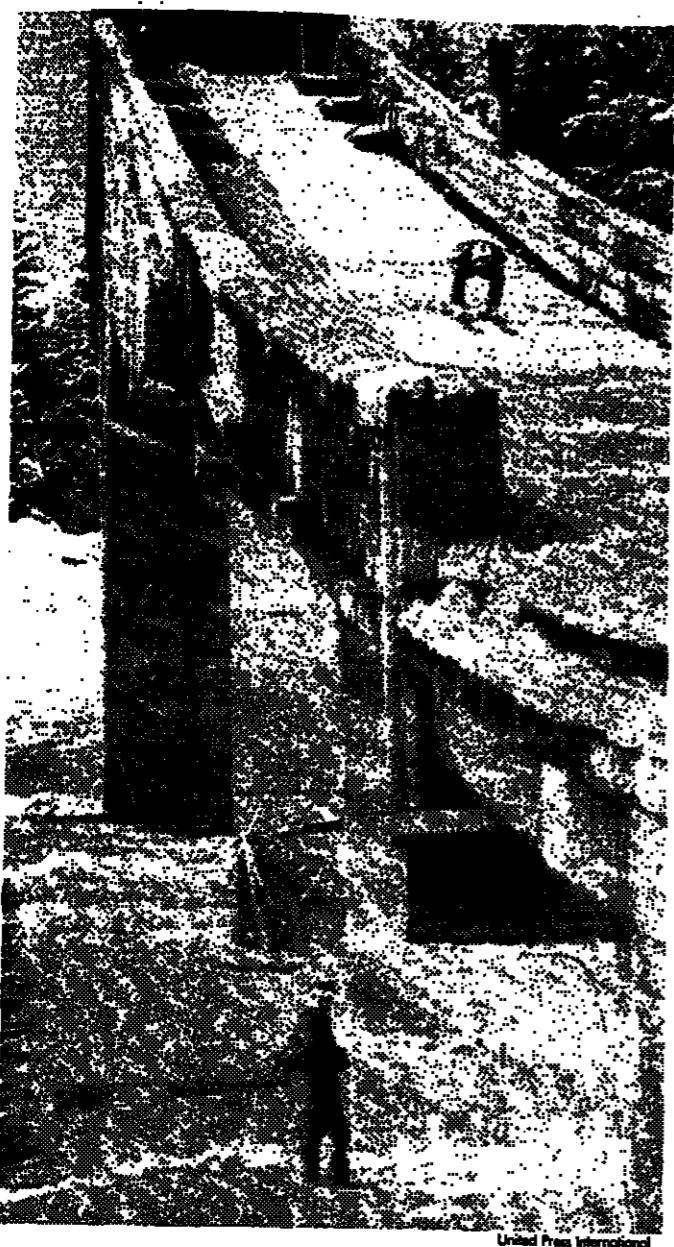
POW! CRACK! SPLAT!

DID YOU HURT HIM DAD?

OH, JUST A FEW LACERATIONS, ABRASIONS AND INTERNAL INJURIES. I WAS IN A GOOD MOOD.

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SPORTS



Ready and Waiting

A worker in a tractor smooths off the rough spots along the bobsled course of the Sarajevo Winter Olympics. Preparations for the Games are almost complete, and practicing has started in some events. A ski jumper, left, shoots down the 70-meter jump to get the feel of the hill. Under the ramp, a security guard keeps watch for potential trouble. While Olympic banners of Vucko, the Games' mascot, are everywhere in Sarajevo, an elderly man, right, in the city's Turkish section relaxes amid the fanfare.



Olympic Hockey Dispute May Spread to 6 Nations

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Finland, the United States and Canada were embroiled Friday in a dispute over Olympic hockey eligibility that may spread to three other countries taking part in the XIV Olympic Winter Games.

Until Thursday, the United States and Canada were the only countries at odds over player eligibility, with U.S. officials claiming four Canadian players are professionals and ineligible to play under Olympic rules. They threatened to file a protest if the players are used.

On Thursday, Finland was brought into the dispute. Willi Daume, chairman of the International Olympic Committee's Eligibility Committee, said he would question at an IOC eligibility meeting the status of Hannu Kampainen, first-string goalie for Finland. Kampainen played in one game for the Edmonton Oilers of the old World Hockey Association in the 1978-1979 season.

"He did not follow the rules," Daume said. "He played in a professional league."

The Finns retaliated. They said they would question the eligibility of nine players from six countries. Three of the players are from Italy, two from Austria and one each from the United States, Canada, Sweden and West Germany.

Finland's list was believed to include goaltender Jim Corsi and forward Rich Bragnolo of Italy, both of whom have played extensively in the National Hockey League; Rich Cunningham of Austria, who played for the Toronto Toros of the WHA; and Udo Kiessling of West Germany, who was with the NHL Minnesota North Stars for a short time in 1981-82.

The Finns also are likely to test the eligibility of any U.S. player whose representative has been in

contact with the NHL concerning a contract. That could include such players as Pat LaFontaine and goaltender Bob Mason, who reportedly has reached an agreement to join the Washington Capitals after the Olympics.

The eligibility question is an explosive issue because the United States and Canada are scheduled to play each other next Tuesday, the day before the Games officially open.

A meeting has been scheduled

for Monday between representatives of the United States Olympic Committee and Canadian Olympic officials. F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said Friday that "The meeting is on for Monday as far as I am concerned. We will not file any protest until after we've had that meeting."

But Mike Moran, a spokesman for the U.S. Olympic Committee, has said, "There is no talking. There's nothing to talk about."

Upon arrival here with his team

Friday afternoon, Canadian hockey coach Dave King said, "Realistically, maybe it would have been wiser to come here with 12 or 13 players under that rule. Then, let them throw the whole team out."

The IOC, ruling body of the Games, can declare any athlete ineligible if he or she does not conform to the rules in the Olympic Charter.

But Monique Berthoux, director of the IOC, said Thursday that the organization "cannot take any action at the moment because we have not been officially told of any dispute. But I hear the two sides are meeting, so I hope they reach an agreement."

Olympic eligibility has become complicated and the word "amateur" no longer appears in the Olympic Charter. The 26 international sports federations that govern individual sports are given latitude to decide their own eligibility rules.

The International Ice Hockey Federation told Canada it could use players who had signed pro contracts, provided they had not played more than 10 NHL games.

"These players are professionals," Moran said, adding that the United States would wait until Canada announced its 20-man roster for the Olympics Monday before filing a protest with the IOC.

Scotland drew with New Zealand

Friendships End for 80 Minutes

England, Scotland to Renew Rugby War for 100th Time

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Scotland and England meet for the 100th time in international rugby Saturday. They meet in the middle of a crisis. "Love them deeply for 364 days of the year, but dislike them with the maximum of our being for 80 minutes."

That is Richard Greenwood, new coach of England, talking about Scots and forgetting that 1984 is a leap year. "They're a bony, flinty lot; that's all I can say — hard to beat."

Preparations for rugby internationals do tend to have an old-time religious-military sort of fervor.

"Oward Christian soldiers, marching ait to war . . ." Still, there's nothing quaint about broken noses or legs or necks, all of which misfortunes have afflicted members of the present English and Scottish squads.

Ordinary people, shot down on a particular street at dusk, might try to avoid the street thereafter, but the first thing your typical unpaded rugby player does after his shattered limb mends is return to what a Welshman has called "the fields of praise."

Why, Scottish flanker David Leslie was asked recently, does a serious family man who is past 30 and has a grisly history of painful injuries keep coming back for more? "The advance guard is in at home (four victories, four losses) in the 1980s so far."

After beating the Irish in Paris two weeks ago, the French forecast an Irish victory over Wales. But young Welsh backs showed glimpses of real class against Scotland, and the Welsh front row has been strengthened with the return of All Black Alun Haden nevertheless predicted that Jim Aitken's Scots would beat Wheeler's English.

Home advantage is indubitable but erratic. Two out of three Five Nations matches are won by the home team — yet England has done better away (four victories, two draws, two losses) than at home (four victories, four losses) in the 1980s so far.

The classic rugby cartoon shows a middle-aged male with his arm in a sling and a patchwork of bandage around his bloodied face, explaining earnestly at the club bar, "I don't know about you but I play the game to keep fit."

The forecast is for gusty weather in Edinburgh, where both sides are expected to play conservative percentage rugby. Dusty Hare, who set an English record with his 20th appearance at fullback, can expect trouble from swirling wind. He has kicked 134 of England's total 221 points in the 1980s so far.

In Dublin, the other match on this second of the five Five Nations Saturdays opposes the first Saturday's losers, Ireland and Wales. Australian referee Dick Byres should have at least as much trouble keeping order there as Ireland's David Burnett will be having here.

Nobody is making very confident predictions. Both matches should be close.

In theory the Dublin match will mainly affect the bottom of the Five Nations standings and the Edinburgh result affects the middle. But that supposes, firstly, that France will logically finish on top, as if logic had much to do with it.

Scotland drew with New Zealand

Laporte Sets Title Defense

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Juan Laporte of New York will defend his World Boxing Council featherweight title against Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico on March 31 in San Juan, the fight's promoter, Murad Muhammad, has announced.

A new era would be in order. It seemed to have started when Roger Utley took over the captaincy in 1977 and Bill Beaumont, succeeding him, led England in 1980 to its first grand slam since 1957. But since 1980 it's been downhill; last year England failed to win a match and scored only one try.

Famous players who have left the scene in recent years make a reproachful litany: David Duckham and Andy Ripley in 1976, Peter Dixon and Mike Burton in 1978, Peter Squires in 1979, Utley and Tony Nedry and Nigel Horton in 1980, Fran Cotton and Mike Rafter in 1981, Beaumont and Phil Blakeway in 1982. How many of Wheeler's present mates would rank in that company?

Coach Greenwood admits that England has been playing stolid, unimaginative rugby. He alludes to part of the trouble — notoriously stupid relations between players and officials — when he says that creativity and confidence are tender plants that don't "take kindly to a lot of frost."

If the players had had their way, 35-year-old Wheeler would have been captain long ago. His delayed reign has begun with England's first defeat of New Zealand at Twickenham since 1936. The new era has now to unfold or fold.

Before England's first match against Scotland, an official argued that the number of players should be kept low, "with greater numbers it is our opinion that the game becomes less scientific and more a trial of charging and brute force."

Wood sees his problem as encouraging "decision-making" and discouraging stereotyped bludging.

Another topical echo from that first match — played in 1871 at Raeburn Place, a 10 minutes' walk north of Princes Street — was sounded by the referee, a Scottish headmaster named Almond. Scotland won despite vehement English objections to key decisions. Said Almond: "When an umpire is in doubt, who must now feel he needs to play the game of his life to keep his No. 8 jersey — and given to a rookie, Mike Watkins. That unusual move is a slap in the face that can hardly help but rouse Wales against Scotland."

All four of Saturday's captains are front-row forwards — prop Alister of Scotland and hookers Watkins of Wales. Ciaran Fitzgerald of Ireland and Wheeler of England.

Ireland has dropped veteran Fergus Slattery ("I have no thoughts about retiring, only winning back my place") and Gerry McLoughlin. Among its other old-timers, Moss Keane and Willy Duggan finished their knees in Paris and may not have recovered in time to go the distance again.

And Aitken is worried. His amateur words before the 100th match could have been spoken before the first one: "We must play to the peak of our ability. Nothing less will do."

Results From Jan. 21

France 25, Ireland 12 (Paris)
Scotland 15, Wales 9 (Cardiff)
Upcoming Games
Saturday

Scotland vs. England (Edinburgh)
Ireland vs. Wales (Dublin)
Feb. 18

England vs. Ireland (Twickenham)
Wales vs. France (Cardiff)
March 3

France vs. England (Paris)
Ireland vs. Scotland (Dublin)
March 17

England vs. Wales (Twickenham)
Scotland vs. France (Edinburgh)

For Nicklaus, the Enthusiasm Returns

By Shav Glick
Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Jack Nicklaus turned 44 last week, but the thought of starting his first golf tournament at the year makes him feel "like a kid of 25."

Nicklaus, with former President Gerald Ford and Secret Service agents, teed off yesterday in the first round of the 43rd Bing Crosby National Pro-Am at Cypress Point. It is Nicklaus' first tournament as an individual since last August, although he and Johnny Miller won a team event in December.

"I'm rarin' to go," said Nicklaus enthusiastically after a practice round Wednesday with Ford, Bob Hope and Jackie Nicklaus II. Jackie II, the oldest of Jack's four sons, is a junior at the University of North Carolina and is playing in his first Crosby.

"Looking forward to the first hole of my first tournament is as exciting as the first hole of a major tournament," Nicklaus said. "After winning [Miller] and I won the team

tournament, I took three weeks off from golf and went skiing. After a layoff like that, it made it easier to get my game in shape because I had that eager feeling. I feel as if I'm playing pretty well, but you can't really tell until you're out there. When you're not playing tournaments, you tend to lose your edge a little."

Nicklaus closed with a rush last year, finishing a stroke back of John Cook and Johnny Miller in the Canadian Open, a stroke back of Hal Sutton in the PGA and second to Nick Price in the World Series of Golf. Then he and Miller won the Chrysler team championship.

With just a little bit of luck, I could have won all four tournaments. I was pleased with the way I played the final round in the three I lost.

Nicklaus' objectives are the same as they have been for years — to win another major to go with the 19 he has already won.

"If I win a major, it will be a

good year. If I win two, it will be a great year.

"First, though, my objective here is to play on Sunday with Mr. Ford. We played once on Sunday, but that was because one of the rounds was rained out. We want to play together on Sunday when it counts."

Three Share Lead

While most of the gallery congregated with the big-name players and celebrity amateurs at Cypress Point, Bob Murphy took advantage of the relative peace and quiet for a 67 and a share of the first-round lead Thursday. The Associated Press reported.

Murphy was tied with Jim Nelson and Thomas Gray, who missed the cut in his last three starts.

Andy Bean shot a 78, David Graham a 77 and defending champion Tom Kite had a 73.

Nicklaus scored an eagle-3 and a pair of birdies, but offset them with a double bogey and two bogeys and had to settle for a par 72.

China Will Meet South Korea in Davis Cup Match

NBA Standings

Thursday's Results

Western Conference

Eastern Conference

Midwest Conference

North Division

South Division

Central Division

Atlantic Division

Mountain Division

Midwest Division

East Division

West Division

Southwest Division

North Division

Central Division

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ART BUCHWALD

Out on a Laughter-Limb

WASHINGTON — I have been accused by some readers of always picking on President Reagan. "Why," the writers ask, "don't you make fun of the Democrats?"

It's a fair question. The answer is that so far the only thing funny about the Democrats is that there is nothing funny about them.

Let me give you a humor test. I'm going to name the Democratic candidates and you see if you laugh. All right.

Mondale, Glenn, Jackson, Hart, Hollings, Cranston, McGovern, Askev and Dark Horse Candidate.

Now, you probably laughed at the dark horse candidate more than you saw the others. So you can see the bind I'm in.

Mondale is the front-runner, according to the polls. There is nothing funny there. I know because I have a mole in the Mondale camp and last Monday morning I called and said, "Did Mondale do anything funny last week like cry in New Hampshire or something?"

"Nope. He just went around making speeches about the greatness of America and how Reagan doesn't care about the poor or the elderly or the disadvantaged and the unemployed."

Then I checked in with Glenn headquarters. "Any laughs over at your place?"

"Glen changed campaign managers again and he bombed out in the South talking about the greatness of America and how Reagan does not care about the elderly or the disadvantaged and the poor."

I then talked to my mole in Jesse Jackson's office.

"You guys having any chuckles over there?"

Gag Rule for Greek Cabbies

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece's 35,000 taxi drivers will no longer be able to have political debates with passengers, under a government decree banning passengers from talking to taxi drivers "about subjects unrelated to their services."

"I don't know if this is funny or not but Jesse just gave a speech last night at a church talking about the greatness of America and how Reagan has shortchanged the elderly, the disadvantaged and the poor."

"It's not a thigh slapper," I told him.

I won't go through the rest of the candidates because the reports were all similar except for the call I made to McGovern's headquarters. McGovern answered the phone himself. "Hi, this is George McGovern. I'm out on the campaign trail for a few hours and can't answer the phone. At the sound of the beep please leave your name and telephone number, and if you're thinking of voting for me I'll get back to you as soon as I can."

I'm not coping a plea because a columnist should be able to find humor in a political party, even if there isn't any. But it's always easier to make fun of someone who is someone who has none.

That is how Thomas Mann's hero Gustav von Aschenbach arrived at what the great novelist called the Bader-Hotel, there to meet his death in Venice in consequence of an infatuation with a Polish adolescent. Mann felt free to translate the hotel's name into German, encouraged to do so, perhaps, because even the Venetians didn't name it in their own language. It was the Hotel des Bains when Mann and his family spent a vacation there before World War I, and that is what it is still called today.

I had to explain this the other day to one of Mondale's staff who said, "All you ever talk about in your column is Reagan. We should have equal time."

"I'm willing to give you equal time — just tell me something Mondale's done that is really funny."

"He attacked the Reagan deficit the other day in Seattle."

"That wasn't half as funny as Reagan suggesting that Congress appoint a bipartisan commission to study how to reduce the deficit without cutting back on defense or raising taxes."

"How about the shouting match Mondale had with Glenn in the New Hampshire debate?"

"It had possibilities, but it was nothing compared to Ed Meese being appointed attorney general and all the conservatives are now upset that Reagan will have nobody left in the White House to advise him but left-wingers and pragmatists."

"Why don't you admit it? You want Reagan in the White House because he's funnier than we are."

"I have to make a living."

"Well, just wait until after the elections. You'll be laughing out of the other side of your mouth. Democrats are always funnier than Republicans once they get into the Oval Office."

"Isn't everyone?"

Traces of Thomas Mann: A Dearth in Venice

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

VENICE — "He entered the spacious hotel from the rear, from the garden terrace, and passed through the large hall and the foyer to the reception. Since he had made a reservation, he was received with eager-to-please readiness. A manager, a small, soft-spoken, flatteringly courteous man with a black mustache and a cutaway coat cut in the French fashion, accompanied him in the lift up to the second floor and showed him to his room, a pleasant place furnished in cherrywood, which had been decorated with flowers of strong fragrance and whose windows offered a view of the open sea."

That is how Thomas Mann's hero Gustav von Aschenbach arrived at what the great novelist called the Bader-Hotel, there to meet his death in Venice in consequence of an infatuation with a Polish adolescent. Mann felt free to translate the hotel's name into German, encouraged to do so, perhaps, because even the Venetians didn't name it in their own language. It was the Hotel des Bains when Mann and his family spent a vacation there before World War I, and that is what it is still called today.

To one who chose the Hotel des Bains for a stay in Venice, prompted to go to the bathing island of Lido when summer was over not only by Venice's chronic hotel shortage but also by reasons of literary nostalgia, the continuity in name was an encouragement. If help was needed to overcome scruples occasioned by the room rates — about \$105 to \$168 for a double, \$65 to \$107 for a single, without breakfast — it was provided by the hotel's public-relations literature. It features a splendid photograph of Thomas Mann, sporting the kind of north German seaman's visored cap made popular later by Helmut Schmidt and surrounded by his numerous nearest and dearest, all looking as pleased as the author, who brims with the satisfaction of a writer who has found inspiration for a great novella.

There is no easier way of crushing an illusion than to find parked



The New York Times
Rear entrance to hotel; Thomas Mann in 1947.

at the entrance of a hotel that one approaches with great expectations a bus bearing a sign "Italian Fever." A reasonably seasoned traveler knows that this does not suggest a recurrence of the cholera epidemic that, as Aschenbach's day drove tourists out of Venice in alarm and reduced the Hotel des Bains' clientele so drastically. He knows from experience that packaged tour groups nowadays have names, and "Italian Fever," cleverly exploiting the popularity of a movie of not so long ago starring an Italian American, means a large number of fellow guests unlikely to enhance reminiscences of a favorite writer. In the days of Thomas Mann, the Hotel des Bains did not cater to the kind of carriage trade that delivers noisy dozens in the same carriage.

They were in the lobby. Later inquiry and a variety of written, determinedly cheerful orders of the day from tour 12XVM posted on the walls of the stately hall that Aschenbach once traversed made clear that the Hotel des Bains now draws much of its sustenance from tour groups. About 40 percent of the guests that fill the

hotel's 270 rooms during stretches of the April-to-October opening come in groups, the reception head said.

Moreover, rows of chairs neatly arranged facing a stage in what may have been in Mann's day the Grand Ballroom — or was it the hall, where "he found assembled a large number of the hotel guests, strangers to one another and feigning mutual indifference but together in awaiting dinner" — bore out another truth revealed

by the staff: the Hotel des Bains plays host to many conventions.

An urge to seek comfort at the bar provided a contrary result. Recorded or broadcast country-and-western resounded through the high-ceilinged room, fully absorbing the attention of the man normally there to provide drink.

The sound also captured the attention of a stray young cat, which from then on for at least three days hardly left the public room of the Hotel des Bains. It received at least as much care and attention from the staff as the paying guests, and more smiles.

A battery of electronic amplifying gear on a bandstand in a corner of the bar showed that nowadays Aschenbach, the aesthete, might have pursued his passion for yearningly watching Tadzio to a background of live disco music in the evenings. He accepted all Tadzio's foibles. What Mann, a man of elevated musical taste, would have thought is another matter.

"The cosmopolitan evening suit, a uniform of manners" is what Aschenbach changed into for dinner. All his fellow guests

put on this uniform, as a matter of course.

"A solemn silence, which is part of the pride of the great hotels," reigned in the room in which Aschenbach had his breakfast. "The waiters who served walked softly. A rattling of the teapot, a half-whispered word was all that one heard."

The Hotel des Bains has changed since "Italian Fever" arrived, and its waiters tread and whisper less softly. Perhaps they need to, to be heard over the guests.

Aschenbach, a most fastidious man, would have complained over the peeling paint on the white outside walls and green shutters of the handsome building, whose six-story central structure descends gracefully to five-story wings. Nor might the plasticized wallpaper, nondescript furniture and randomly assorted color scheme in his room have been to his taste.

Still, from his windows overlooking the sea, Aschenbach would still have his literary senses stimulated by observing the mundane rites of the affluent at play.

For even if tastes have changed and time and tides — fire destroyed the north wing shortly after Mann's memorable stay and the disastrous 1966 floods did not spare the Hotel des Bains — have taken a heavy toll, bathing customs, if not bathing costumes, have not much changed since Mann in 1913 described what Aschenbach saw:

"The beach scene, this view of a carefree, sensuously enjoying culture at the edge of the element, entertained and pleased him as ever before. Already the gray and flat sea was enlivened by wading children, swimmers, colorful figures that lay, arms crossed under heads, on the sandbanks. Others were rowing in small keelless boats painted red and blue, and laughed when they capsized."

"Before the extended line of cabins, on whose platforms people sat as on small verandas, there was playful movement and lazily stretching repose, visits and chatting, careful morning elegance next to nudity, which boldly and comfortably enjoyed the freedom of the place."

PEOPLE

Lia Ullmann Opens Children's Art Show

The actress Lia Ullmann opened an exhibition of children's art at Sarajevo Thursday in her capacity as UNESCO's international goodwill ambassador. The exhibition, with the theme "Sports in Children's Painting," contains 1,226 works by Yugoslav youngsters and 665 by children of other countries.

Lia Stewart has filed for divorce from the rock singer Rod Stewart, her manager said Thursday. Mrs. Stewart cited irreconcilable differences in their divorce petition, filed in Los Angeles. She married Stewart in 1979 and they have two children, Kimberly, 4, and Sean, 3.

A St. Valentine's Day survey of 500 U.S. newspaper lifestyle editors by Comtrex, the French advertising firm, shows that Catherine Deneuve is considered the most romantic woman in the world, ahead of Sophia Loren and Candice Bergen. The editors indicated Michael Berlese was the most romantic male, edging out Richard Gere and Paul Newman.

Hildegarde, the seemingly immortal nightingale star, celebrated her 78th birthday at an upper East Side restaurant in New York Wednesday night. She will soon begin an engagement at another Gotham nightspot.

French border police were confused when English pop star Boy George arrived at Nice airport and presented his passport. "He was dressed completely like a woman, in a dress and broad make-up," a police spokesman said. The case was referred all the way to Paris, the police spokesman said, before the authorities agreed that because Boy George — real name George O'Dowd — and his manager were en route to San Remo in Italy, they would be allowed to transit through France.

Ed Nijpels, one of the leading politicians in the Netherlands, pursued and caught a thief who tried to break into the car of one of Nijpels' parliamentary colleagues, police confirmed Friday. Nijpels, 33, is the parliamentary floor leader of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy.

York Church Reservationists

In leaders of a landmark

church are holding

services over a plan to

demolish the

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